

INVESTMENTS
ABROAD SEEN
AS PEACE AIDPolitical and Social Science
Academy Speakers Take
a Hopeful ViewAMERICAN POLICY
CHANGED BY LOANSInterest in Foreign Business
Means Interest in Foreign
Politics, They Say

PHILADELPHIA, May 15 (AP)—Investment of American capital in Europe will establish a new code of international financial ethics which will advance the cause of world peace, in the opinion of speakers before the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Speakers included Dr. George W. Edwards, New York University; Louis E. van Norman, Federal Department of Commerce; Dr. Harry T. Collins, University of Pennsylvania; and Raymond Robins, Chicago. Asserting that the change from the position of a world's greatest debtor to that of the world's largest creditor had placed upon this country a large share of the responsibility for future international conflict or peace, Dr. Edwards declared that the United States was particularly well situated to carry out a constructive investment policy.

Investments Democratic
"American foreign investments," he said, "are distributed among thousands of holders, so American foreign investment is essentially democratic in nature. American finance is primarily concerned in the economic merits of an investment and is unaffected by political considerations which exert so important an influence in other creditor nations."

Mr. Van Norman said the shift of the United States from a debtor to a creditor nation was one of the most impressive and significant developments in the financial and economic history of the modern world. "There are possibilities in this," he declared, "for profound modifications in the foreign policy of our country."

Dr. Collins said the present-day investment market was internationalized and that America continued to be the great reservoir of free capital, investing abroad, roughly, \$1,000,000,000 a year.

New Attitude Already Fixed
"Our new attitude toward the world and its problems," asserted Dr. Collins, "is already established. It took shape with the return of our soldiers from France. The isolation of Washington's farewell address is as dead as the industrial revolution. Political entanglements or no political entanglements, World Court or no World Court, League of Nations or no League of Nations, we are inextricably bound up with the world's business, and world business can never be separated from world politics."

The government policy of the future may well be the greatest international policy will and must be positive. We must plan both our loans abroad and our policies at home with an eye to international welfare.

"Our money abroad cannot but enhance our influence, enlarge our markets and swell our power. With ubiquitous foreign markets and the interest payments due to creditor nations status as an unfavorable balance of trade and reduction of tariff duties are in the offing. They will come, not in spite of our opposition, but because American funds abroad have changed and will continue to change our thinking. We shall favor these changes because American interests demand them. American foreign investment today are the greatest influence on the foreign investment policy of the United States."

Negotiations With Russia Asked
Discussing the "United States and Russia," Mr. Robins declared the Soviet Government was more powerful and stable today than ever before. "It is now time," he said, "to substitute sanity for common sense for hysteria and lying propaganda in dealing with the Russian question. Let our Government send to Russia a competent diplomatic and business mission and let them sit down at a table with the representatives of the Russian Government. Then if that Government declines a reasonable settlement of the debt due our Government, to compensate those of our citizens whose property was confiscated and to give reasonable guarantees against official support of Communist propaganda in this country, let this commission return and report the facts to the Government and people of the United States, and we will keep the door closed against Russia, and prepare for the next war."Settlement Foreseen
"If, on the other hand, the Soviet Government does that which I have reason to believe it has been ready to do for the past eight years—that is, make a satisfactory settlement on all these points—then we can proceed to formal recognition and the establishment of normal intercourse and trade between Russia and America. In that hour the corner stone upon which international peace and economic stabilization can be founded will have been laid."

Pointing out that the liquidation of the foreign war debts due this country means the annual transfer of about \$210,000,000 with an ultimate increase to \$425,000,000, Prof. Ernest M. Patterson, University of Pennsylvania, explained that "only with commodities and services can these payments be effected."

Control Over Krone
Fluctuations SoughtBy Special Cable
Oslo, May 15
PROPOSALS for controlling the exchange fluctuations of the Norwegian krone through the co-operation of the Government and the Norges Bank were announced in the Storting by the Finance Minister, Mr. Konow. Last year, outside exchange speculations brought about a rapid rise in the external value of the currency. The disparity between the internal and external value of the krone has proved a great hardship to Norwegian industry, which largely depends on foreign trade. A gradual rise in value of the monetary unit instead of sudden fluctuations is being sought. The state budget position, which assumes the krone value to be 24 to the pound sterling, is also weakened.POUND AT PAR
FOR FIRST TIME
IN SIX YEARSFollows Period of Changes
Due in Great Part to
Political Conditions

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—The dollar exchange on the pound sterling went to \$4.86½ today, having reached parity for the first time in six years. Later the rate eased off.

Business in dollars was done at \$4.86½ and \$4.86½ to the pound by a seller who was short of sterling, and belief prevails on the market that the present rise is only temporary. Dollars for two days ahead are quoted at \$4.86½.

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—Sterling exchange sold at gold parity—\$4.86½—in the New York market today for the first time since 1914.

Cables on London were quoted here at \$4.86½ soon after the opening, that figure previously having been reached in the London market.

While this return of sterling to parity was regarded as only a question of time when Great Britain returned to the gold standard last year, the sudden attainment of the goal came somewhat as a surprise to local dealers in foreign exchange. In some quarters the rise in sterling was regarded as an indication of a heavy transfer of funds from Italy, France, Belgium and other countries with depreciated currencies to England and the United States, where the gold standard is effective. In other quarters, the buying was attributed to British Government sources as part of a plan to attract gold to that country.

French francs sank to a new low record at 3.01½, and Belgium francs were about 4 points lower around 3.01c, but Italian lire rallied several points to 3.43½.

Removal of the war-time "peg," which had held the pound around \$4.76, in March, 1919, signalled the beginning of a period of violent reactions and rallies, based on varying political developments, trade conditions, gold movements and periods of speculation in exchange, which hitherto had been little known.

Great Britain's rapid recovery from the devastating effects of the war was reflected in a gradual appreciation of her exchange, once the bottom had been reached, with new high records established in each successive year, although the rate ranged an average of 50 cents between the annual high and low points. Frequent sharp breaks and equally brisk upturns marked the course of trading, and at times caused much concern.

When the rate early in 1925 crossed the war-time "peg" point, it was felt that the last barrier in the way of sterling's march back to parity had been removed.

Great Britain's restoration of the gold standard, with the protection of a \$300,000,000 American credit, in April, 1925, paved the way for the currency's final spurt to a level of equality with the dollar. The announcement of England's gold resumption policy by Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was accompanied by a rise in the rate to above \$4.84, the highest point in more than

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10,000 Feet Above
Loop Level

THE "LOOP" of course, is in Chicago, and an editor left it to spend 18 months in the "higher altitudes" of the university. Now he is back, and among other discoveries, he reports that the caricatured professors exist in fiction, not in fact. Don't miss the account, which begins in

Monday's
MONITOR
Educational Page

Leading the Boston University Academic Procession Into Symphony Hall



Preceding the Procession is the Grand Marshal, Followed by Bishop William F. Anderson and the Left and John L. Bates, Former Governor of Massachusetts, at His Right. Next Comes Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin, Former President of Boston University and Now President of DePauw University, and Dr. Marsh.

PILSUDSKI NOW
HOLDING PALACEFacts Narrated Which Led
Up to the Ex-President's
Coup d'EtatBy Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 15—The trouble which culminated in Wednesday's outbreak at Warsaw and the occupation of the capital by Marshal Joseph Pilsudski has long been brewing, according to information received by The Christian Science Monitor representatives from Polish sources here. The ferment is chiefly political, though aggravated by economic and financial distress, the high cost of living throughout the country and the Government's difficulty in balancing the budget. All last winter there was much unemployment and strikes in many places, ending with a tramway strike in Warsaw last February and serious industrial troubles in other parts of the country.

All the time the Government faced extreme difficulties in maintaining a majority in the Diet. Count Skrzynski's coalition cabinet, formed last November, finally disappeared early in the present month, after the resignation of the two Socialist members, who disagreed with their colleagues both as regarding the nature of the measures required for balancing the budget and over the organization of the army high command.

Centers Round Pilsudski
The latter controversy centered around the leader of the present coup d'etat, Marshal Pilsudski, ex-President, who refused to take the office of commander-in-chief if made subordinate to the War Minister, as desired by the majority of the members of the Cabinet.

Marshal Pilsudski, the descendant of a Lithuanian princely house is nevertheless an ardent Socialist and at one time the friend of Lenin and Karl Radek with whom he lived many years at Cracow. During the war he fought against the Russians and has the reputation of being well disposed toward Germany. He is supported in the Diet by the Socialists and the Radical wing of the Peasants Party constituting approximately half the Diet. He is the idol of the army, and has an important following among the peasants.

According to the latest information available here, Marshal Pilsudski only occupied the president's palace after President Wojciechowski, the Prime Minister, Mr. Witos, and other members of the Cabinet had escaped. It is believed that negotiations are now being conducted in view of arranging a compromise between the Right parties represented by Mr. Witos, and the Left parties, supporting Marshal Pilsudski.

Communications Cut
Communication with Warsaw having been cut off for several days, news of the civil conflict as has reached the outside world has come from the Polish frontier. The situation at present is thus by no means clear. According to latest advices Warsaw is said now to be in the possession of Marshal Pilsudski.

The trouble seems to have been precipitated on May 10 by the publication in Kurjer Poranny of an interview with Marshal Pilsudski, in which he vigorously criticized the Witos Government and several of its predecessors, their handling of foreign affairs and the reorganization of the army. Marshal Pilsudski demanded the resignation of the Witos Ministry. The issue of the paper was confiscated, following which disorders occurred in the streets and Marshal Pilsudski's country home was attacked in the night. Negotiations for the avoidance of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh Installed
as Head of Boston UniversityNew President Inducted Into Office in Presence
of Great Gathering of Educators and Alumni

In the presence of visiting dignitaries from more than 150 colleges and learned societies throughout the United States, and hundreds of his own alumni and undergraduates, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh officially assumed the presidential duties of Boston University at the inaugural ceremonies in Symphony Hall today.

The fourth occupant of the university's presidency, enunciating the educational policies which will mark his administration, pledged his efforts to the conduct of an institution that will co-ordinate the practical and the cultural, that will "make a living and make life worth living."

His two latest predecessors, Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin, now president of DePauw University, and Dr. William Edwards Huntington, president emeritus, witnessed the presentation of the seal and charter of Boston University to Dr. Marsh by John L. Bates, former Governor of Massachusetts and president of the B. U. Corporation. The University's first president, Dr. William Fairfield Warren, was at his home today, and was represented at the ceremonies by his son, Dr. William M. Warren, dean of the College of Liberal Arts.

Academic Procession
The inaugural exercises were preceded by the academic procession in which more than 500 guests and delegates in caps and gowns filed into the spacious Symphony auditorium. Trustees, deans and the visiting dignitaries assembled in Horticultural Hall by 10 o'clock, marched along Massachusetts Avenue to St. Stephen Street, met doubleINDEX TO THE NEWS
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REPORT GROWTHCentury Old Customs Broken
Down to Get at Peace and
Truth, They SayBy a Staff Correspondent
CAMP EDITH MACY, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., May 15—A call to the Girl Scouts of the world to enlarge their mission, to extend their comradeship beyond their own organization to the girlhood that has not enjoyed their advantages and to throw their camps open when not in use to offer outdoor recreation to women in industry, was received with applause of the 450 delegates and visitors from foreign countries and the United States in their world conference here. Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin, national director of the Girl Scouts of America, made the appeal.

Mrs. Rippin's talk followed reports on the steady growth of Girl Guiding and Girl Scouting, in foreign lands. She drew her audience into a frank stock-taking of the successes and fresh opportunities in the United States, winning great applause and murmurs of approval, as she drew out her suggestions of the possibilities yet to be grasped.

Opportunity for Growth
"There are the girls whom Scouting has not reached," she said. "Many of them, coming from a home environment where they have not received full or suitable training, meet situations in their lives now and then, when they become filled with despair, and when, instead of letting a wrong influence win them, it would be wonderful if the message of Scouting could reach them and make them see the goal ahead."Character Important End
"Character is the most important end of education," he explained, in stressing the need of a sympathetic selection of undergraduate material. "The life that 'shines serene in the darkness and dread of the night' is worth more to the community than the largest factory, bank or store, or any number of academic degrees. 'The chartered equality of liberal and useful' education should save us from running into either one of

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RETURN OF NORMAL SERVICE
BRINGS RELIEF TO LONDONERS

Railway Workers Resume Their Posts, Admitting "Walk-out Was a Wrongful Act"

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 15—A great change for the better has come over the strike situation here as a result of the admission by the railwaymen that the general strike was "a wrongful act." Today the railway workers, who number 700,000, have been trickling back to such posts as are still open to them under the agreement signed unanimously on their behalf by the heads of the National Union of Railwaymen, the Railway Clerks' Association, and the locomotive engineers and firemen's organization.

This agreement is one of the most remarkable ever made by British strikers after a national walkout. It frankly admits the illegal nature of the recent stoppage and leaves the employers free to dispense with the services of those men who have become redundant owing to the falling off of traffic consequent upon the strike. It protects strikers in that those retained are to be selected by seniority. Disciplinary actions are allowed, however, in two directions. The employers do not surrender their legal rights to the claim for

damages from the strikers and others responsible. They also retain their ability to transfer certain named workers to other positions of equivalent remuneration.
Return to Work Urged
The heads of the unions concerned, in statements published today, strongly advise their adherents to return to work upon this understanding. It is definitely more favorable to them than that first demanded by the railway companies and men's meetings are today being held in all branch centers to confirm it.
James H. Thomas, parliamentary secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, in a message broadcast last night referring to the settlement said: "The railway managers carried great obligations, but they faced their side of the task as only big men could. The trade union representatives equally had a difficult task in respect of their responsibility to 700,000 railwaymen."
Mr. Thomas added: "The result of this joint effort is embodied in a document which constitutes an agreement which constitutes an agree-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

NORGE AT TELLER, ALASKA;
REACHES POINT NEAR NOME
REPORTING EVERYTHING 'O.K.'All Aboard Well, Dispatch From Vancouver
Says—No Word Yet as to Whether
Dirigible Has LandedHISTORY-MAKING FLIGHT STARTED
AT KINGS BAY TUESDAY MORNINGRadio Communication Interrupted Soon After Amundsen
Party Sent Message That the Italian-Built Craft
Had Crossed North Pole

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 15 (AP)—Completing the first flight from Spitzbergen to Alaska, over the North Pole, Capt. Roald Amundsen's dirigible Norge arrived at Teller, Alaska, at 2 a. m. today, eastern standard time.

Definite word of the safe arrival of the airship followed a period of no communication with the expedition since it vanished behind a seemingly impenetrable wall of static and interference two days ago.

The crew of the Norge were all well after their experience, messages received here said.

It was not known whether the Norge had been brought to earth at Teller, or whether it had simply cast anchor there. Teller is 75 miles northwest of Nome, which was the intended destination of the voyage.

The United States naval radio station at Cordova, Alaska, overheard the Norge talking to the Nome radio station at 6:25 a. m., eastern standard time, today.

Washington Gets Word
WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—The War Department announced today that the dirigible Norge was at Teller, Alaska.
"The office of the chief signal officer," said the department's announcement, "is in receipt of a message from Nome, Alaska, to the effect that the Norge is at Teller, Alaska, about 75 miles northwest of Nome. Communication between Nome and the Norge was established at 11 p. m., May 14, Alaska time."BREMERTON, Wash., May 15 (AP)—At 6:25 this morning, eastern standard time, St. Paul Island navy radio station heard the dirigible Norge talking to the army radio station at Nome, Alaska.
The following message reached the Puget Sound Navy Yard station here from the navy radio station at Cordova, Alaska, reporting a message from St. Paul Island, which is in Bering Sea, 500 miles south of Nome."Following signal heard:
"L. B. T. from WXY: 'Received all O.K.H.' Go ahead when you are ready."
"L. B. T. is the wireless call of the Norge, and WXY is that of the radio station of the Signal Corps of the United States Army at Nome."
The St. Paul-Cordova message was received at 9:45 this morning, eastern standard time.Left Spitzbergen Tuesday
The Italian-built dirigible Norge, with Capt. Roald Amundsen, Lincoln Ellsworth and 18 others aboard, left Spitzbergen for a flight over the North Pole to Nome, Alaska, at 4:10 a. m., Tuesday.

An eventful voyage from Spitzbergen and the North Pole was reported from the Norge by radio as explorers passed over the earth's axis at 1 a. m., Norwegian time, May 12, but after a few fragmentary messages indicating the Norge was nearing Point Barrow Wednesday night, Thursday morning, communication with the expedition failed.

Acquaintances of Captain Amundsen, however, expressed confidence that the Norge would arrive at Nome safely and it was felt that the delay was due to Amundsen's desire to swing out again over the vast "blind spot" in the Polar sea before ending his voyage.

Radio stations of the navy and army signal corps in Alaska had been maintaining a 24-hour watch for word from the Norge since its departure. The Norge was reported sighted over Point Barrow two days ago about the same time messages attempting to establish communication with the Nome radio station were heard by naval stations on St. Paul Island and Hinchinbrook Island.

From that time all trace of the Norge was lost despite constant efforts of the radio stations in Alaska, Siberia and Canada to pick up messages broadcast by the airship.

Norwegian Press Delighted
By Special Cable
OSLO, May 15—The Norwegian press, although unadvised of the complete fulfillment of the Norge transpolar flight, comments delightedly on Captain Amundsen's exploit. The Tidens Tegn says that Captain Amundsen has won historical fame comparable to Magellan and Columbus. He has reached the South Pole, the North Pole, the magnetic pole, has sailed through the Northwest and the Northeast Passages and now has "blotted out the last white spot on the world map." The flight's success, says the paper, is due to the co-operation of three nations, Norway, Italy and America, and could not have been accomplished without it.B. & M. BRANCH GOES
TO QUEBEC CONTROL
SHERBROOKE, Que., May 15 (AP)—J. P. Walsh, general manager of the Quebec Central Railway, announced yesterday the Quebec Central Railway would take over the Boston & Maine Railway line from Newport, Vt., to Sherbrooke, on June 1. This is the same date on which the Canadian Pacific Railway will take over the Boston & Maine line from Wells River to Newport.

The old bell in the tower of Bruton Parish Church, that rang so resolutely 150 years ago rang again, joined by the bells of the old courthouse at William and Mary.

President's Advice
WILLIAMSBURG, Va., May 15 (AP)—President Coolidge called upon the states to discharge their functions so faithfully that there can be a contraction, instead of an extension, of the authority of the Federal Government.

Speaking at the sesquicentennial observance of the adoption of the Virginia resolutions declaring for the independence of the American colonies, he said that by providing for the regulation of internal concerns of each colony by the Colonial Legisla-

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SCOUT LEADERS
REPORT GROWTH

(Continued from Page 1)

on too swiftly in the development of girl scouting but to keep the larger vision in mind, to watch the road, to see opportunities for service along the way, and most of all to be sure to develop to the utmost the fine qualities in all the young girls who joined them.

"We have been growing in the United States at a rate of between 19 and 20 per cent a year," she said, "and that is too fast. We cannot keep far enough ahead at that rate in training our leaders for their tasks."

"We are trying to build up the machinery that will enable the girl to interpret herself. We must not forget that aim. Some of those here even believe we have too much organization to be effective that way. I do not think that, because I believe organization is as necessary to this movement as transportation is to civilization, but I am sure we need to remember that we should do each thing well before going on to the next, and that we should give the individual greater opportunity of choice and growth."

"We must see that we play our part in making the life of the individual girl more serene. Life becomes too intense when carried on in the mass, and we want to give girls a chance to get away, so that they can slow down and think coolly about what life really means. We must search out the almost hidden qualities in our girls and develop them through personal contacts."

"Only by taking advantage of all these means can we make girl scouting the truly wonderful machine it is for service in the betterment of girlhood."

The International Reports

The truly international character of this first gathering of its kind in America was brought forcibly to mind when the Hungarian delegate, Miss Antonia Lindenmayer, standing on the platform beside Mrs. Mark Kerr, wife of the British Admiral, and surrounded by standards bearing the flags of 44 nations represented, began her report about scouting in her country with a short greeting in Magyar, her native tongue.

It was a record of progress against difficulties in spreading a new idea, not previously brought into the national customs. Women, she said, needed to be persuaded to come forward as leaders. Keeping non-sectarian, and non-political, she said, the organization "is nobody's."

Tonight at the Pops

Entrance of the Guests into the Warburg from "Tannhäuser" Wagner
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" Rossini
Humoresque, Op. 10, No. 2 Tchaikovsky
Fantasia, "Samson and Delilah" Saint-Saëns
Finale, "Schéhérazade" Rimsky-Korsakov
Ave Maria, "Schubert-Wilhelmj" "La Campanella" Liszt
Overture to "The Bartered Bride" Smetana
Irish Rhapsody, "Bocherini"
Hungarian Dance, No. 1, Brahms

EVENTS TONIGHT

May Day festival conducted by Mrs. William S. Butler, Mechanics Building, 8, Concert by the Central Art Society, Boston Square and Compass Club, 448 Beacon Street, 8.
Annual meeting and dinner of the Boston Alumni Association of Montpelier Seminary, Copley Square Hotel, 6:30.
Annual banquet of the Swedish-American Republican Club of Massachusetts, Hotel Westminster, 6:30.
Theaters
Copley—"Eliza Comes to Stay," 8:30.
Castle Square—"The Irish Rose," 8:15.
Keiths—"Vandeville," 8:30.
Repertory—"The Swan," 8:30.
Shubert—"Rose-Marie," 8:15.
Photoplays
Colonial—"Ben-Hur," 2:15, 8:15.
Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.
Tremont—"The Black Pirate," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Women's Clubs Choral Concert, Symphony Hall, 7:30.
Miss Elizabeth Stratton, soprano, Boston Square and Compass Club, dinner concert, 12:30 to 2.
Weekly social, Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A., 4:30.

EVENTS MONDAY
Baseball, St. Louis vs. Boston, American League, Fenway Park, 3:15.

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- 1) Where was the Republican Party organized?
2) What automobile expert predicts doubling gasoline mileage?
3) Michigan makes what percentage of the world's automobiles?
4) What state raises 75 per cent of America's white bean crop?
5) How does the "Soo" canal compare with Panama in tonnage handled?
6) Were headlights regular equipment on automobiles in 1905?

These Questions Were Answered in
Yesterday's MONITOR

child," and it has taken persistence to make headway.

Nevertheless, she said, 5000 had been enrolled, the Regent, Admiral Horthy, had given them the royal charter, officials in business houses were glad to get girls with Scout training, because of their superior efficiency, parents were coming to help, and Scouting was winning through.

The next on the international roll call was Great Britain, whose report was read by Dame Katherine Furse, British member of the League of Nations advisory committee on child welfare. Her report, outlining briefly the present position of Girl Guiding, as it is known there, showed how firmly it had become established in the parent country.

"The proof of its firm position," she said, "lies in the fact that the profits of the post shop, where Guiding articles are sold at current prices, are now sufficient to cover the headquarters expenses so that no contributions are needed from the Brownie Packs and companies."

Widening the Outlook

The Guide Camp, at Fox Lease, Eng., she said, was frequently visited by foreign Guides, and she extended an invitation to the leaders present and their Scout friends to go there. An innovation was being made, also, she said, in sending camping parties to other countries, which had the effect of widening their outlook on life. Cadet corps, she further reported, were being formed in the schools, a number of headmistresses having already given the movement their support by promising to join.

The record of Porto Rico, given by Miss Genesio Fernandez, with an informality that kept her audience chuckling most of the time, represented one of the most uphill climbs in the story of the movement. It was necessarily concerned largely with Miss Fernandez herself, since it was she who, upon being chosen by the committee starting the movement there, came to Camp Andree, adjoining Camp Macy, received the Scout training and by her own efforts, as organizer and office force all put together, built the Porto Rican group up to 18 troops, which were sending eight leaders to receive training here.

South Africa, as reported by Miss Margaret Worters, has now undertaken to form an organization for the native girls. It is known as the Girls' Warpers' Association, she said, and it is expected to facilitate greatly the chances of the native girls to improve their positions.

Word From Germany

Interviews The Christian Science Monitor representative had with other delegates brought out further experiences in foreign countries. The Japanese delegate, Miss Elizabeth S. Higaki, said that Scouting had to prove its worth to the parents in order to win their confidence sufficiently for them to let their daughters join. It was very difficult to hold camps, she said, because the daughters never went anywhere unless accompanied by their parents or close relatives, and they did not like to break away from this custom. There were now 300 Scouts, or Guides, as they are known, following the English pattern, and there were similar movements in the schools which she thought eventually might be linked in the Scout movement.

The German representative, Frau Katharina Hertwig, who was invited to attend through the Pathfinders, of which she is president, is not affiliated with the Scout movement, said that her organization numbers about 1000 girls, there being other smaller groups formed on somewhat similar lines. The war, she said, had had a tremendous effect on German youth, making them find discipline irksome, so that they preferred to go out in very small groups of a dozen or so, and elect their leaders from their own groups.

It was developing great self-reliance in the youth, she said, fostering a great seeking for reality and making them realize that everything must be subordinated to spirit. The

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1/3 Off
SALE CONTINUES
New and Beautiful Pieces still coming in.
Paul Revere Pottery
473 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

young, she said, though somewhat revolutionary, was showing an eagerness to join in the work of the country, to train themselves for an international peace, based on truth. The foreign delegates were entertained at the residence of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr. at Pocantico, and the entire group gathered for dinner at the home of Mrs. Walter Rothschild, member of the national board of directors of the Girl Scouts.

"Sensational accounts of crime news and scandals in American and other papers would be a suitable subject for study by the League of Nations' Advisory Committee on Child Welfare, and may be introduced at an early session," Dame Furse declared to the Christian Science Monitor reporter.

"There can be no doubt," she said, "but that the news of this sort is reported and the great amount of attention devoted to it is very unfortunate for its effect on the children. I feel sure it is contributing to the increase in crime. It really is not giving the children a fair chance, to parade these things in such lurid ways before them before their minds have matured so that they can form a reasonable judgment."

PILSUDSKI NOW
HOLDING PALACE

(Continued from Page 1)

hostilities were later entered upon by President Wojciechowski and Marshal Pilsudski, but on Wednesday night at 7 o'clock, the latter's troops crossed the river to Praga, a suburb of Warsaw on the left of the Vistula and the Government forces withdrew before them.

Fighting Commenced

In Theater Square fighting began, and two officers and 16 men were killed and some 60 wounded. The Pilsudski forces seized the post office and most of the ministries, while President Wojciechowski and his Cabinet defended by loyal troops remained in the Belvedere Palace. A truce of several hours followed, during which Marshal Pilsudski is reported again to have demanded the resignation of the Witos Government and its provisional surrender to himself, at the same time declaring that he would not establish a dictatorship. According to the Warsaw telegraphing under date May 12: "In all probability Marshal Pilsudski will form a constitutional government on the resignation of Mr. Witos. Mr. Witos himself recently suggested this course. On Marshal Pilsudski's refusal to take part in the government, Mr. Witos formed a representative cabinet, some members of which were not acceptable to the ex-President, and which acted as a provocation to the Witos cabinet."

General Sikorski is reported mustering the garrison at Lvov and other Galician fortresses for a march against the revolutionaries. Vilna and Lodz, on the other hand, are said to be pro-Pilsudski.

Witos' Minority Cabinet

The Witos cabinet is a minority coalition of Nationalist Right and Middle parties. Marshal Pilsudski who has always supported the Left has claimed that the Witos government would "undo all the good work done by Count Skrzynski in foreign affairs and make the foreign policy and the army playthings of party."

The Monitor's correspondent at Warsaw, writing before the conflict began, said: "Sudden and unexpected changes have occurred in the ministerial crisis. On Sunday it was announced that as neither the Left nor the Right parties could form a government, the President of the Republic had nominated a premier and persuaded the ex-Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Ladislav Grabski, to accept the post. Mr. Grabski tried to form a ministry, but met with insuperable difficulties, because of which proved to be Marshal Pilsudski."

Similarly Mr. Ponikvski refused the office of Minister of Education, not feeling confidence that the needs of this office would be sufficiently guaranteed under the new Premier. For the same reasons, Mr. Makowski felt unable to accept the Ministry of Justice.

Mr. Grabski Resigns

In consequence of these refusals, it was thought Mr. Grabski gave in his resignation. In the meanwhile the majority of the Right and Center parties in the Diet combined to nominate Vincent Witos, who for the third time was Prime Minister of Poland.

He announced the following Cabinet acceptable to the President: Mr. Zechowski, Minister of Finance. Stephen Smolski, Minister of the Interior. Dr. Piesocki, Minister of Justice. Ladislav Grabski, Minister of Education. Dr. Kiernik, Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Chadzynski, Minister of Railways. Joseph Radwan, Minister of Agrarian Reform.

Foreign affairs were in the temporary hands of the Vice-Minister, Mr. Morawski. All the Left parties have united to form a strong opposition in view of which it is felt the existence of the new Government is a precarious one. Count Skrzynski, the outgoing Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs was offered the latter post in the Pilsudski Cabinet on May 10, but declined.

Dispatches from Paris say that France is watching events in Poland with great anxiety. The feeling of uncertainty is accentuated by the recent rapprochement of Germany and Soviet Russia. It is believed that any crisis which weakened Poland internally would have the same effect externally, and make her more than ever one of the danger points of Europe. One result of the coup d'état is expected to be the indefinite displacement of the Premier and Foreign Minister, Count Skrzynski, from public life—a fact which is likely to diminish Poland's influence in world politics, owing to the general esteem felt for Count Skrzynski among diplomats.

The coup d'état is also expected to lessen the Polish chances of obtaining support for its claims to a seat on the League Council. It is noted that the French are no longer pressing for a permanent seat for Poland in the deliberations now going on in Geneva, and recent events in Warsaw are not expected to increase the number of states prepared to give a vote for Poland as a temporary member of the Council at the next election in September.

PARIS, May 15 (P)—The Polish telegraph agency, in a dispatch from Warsaw, says that President Wojciechowski, who has gone to the suburbs of the city with the majority of members of the Witos Cabinet, today sent a representative to open negotiations with Marshal Pilsudski.

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negotiations with Marshal Pilsudski. The agency announced that President Wojciechowski had informed Mr. Rataj, president of the Chamber of Deputies, of his resignation and transferring the executive powers to Mr. Rataj, according to constitutional provisions.

The Witos Government likewise informed Mr. Rataj of its joint resignation, which has been accepted.

WARSAW, May 15 (P)—Marshal Pilsudski is organizing the civil authorities with the advice of Mr. Rataj, president of the Chamber of Deputies. Mr. Jaroszewski has been appointed Commissioner for the Interior, and Roman Knoll, former Polish Minister to Moscow, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs.

TREES PLANTED
IN RHODE ISLAND

Arbor Day Generally Observed Throughout State

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 15 (Special)—Arbor Day was generally observed in this State yesterday. One of the notable events was the planting of about 50 trees and shrubbery by children of the Providence Day Nursery, the Julian School and children of the neighborhood in the new playground at the rear of the settlement house.

Under the supervision of the superintendent of parks new trees were planted in five of the city parks. Bank officials from Boston and New York witnessed the planting of 24 trees opposite Davis Park by the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company. Ten troops of Pawtucket Girl Scouts planted 10 trees in Slater Park in that city.

It is estimated that several thousand trees were planted in the State during the day. Exercises relating to Arbor Day were held in practically all the schools in Rhode Island.

METAL TRADES PLAN
TRAINING OF FOREMEN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 15 (Special)—Preparation of a textbook dealing with the theoretical phases of shop management and designed especially for the training of foremen was decided upon at a conference of the national educational committee of the National Metal Trades Association in the Hotel Kimball, which came to a close with a dinner attended by the western Massachusetts branch of the association last night.

The association has already prepared and placed in practice an extensive system of apprentice training, combining theoretical study with practical work, and with its object the development of a class of skilled mechanics to offset the trend toward specialization in industry.

The coup d'état is also expected to lessen the Polish chances of obtaining support for its claims to a seat on the League Council. It is noted that the French are no longer pressing for a permanent seat for Poland in the deliberations now going on in Geneva, and recent events in Warsaw are not expected to increase the number of states prepared to give a vote for Poland as a temporary member of the Council at the next election in September.

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PERET EXPLAINS GENERAL FALL OF CURRENCIES

French Finance Minister
Takes Optimistic View—Ac-
tivities of Benjamin Strong

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, May 15—Tomorrow Raoul Peret is to visit London to resume the conversations for the consolidation of the French debt to England. The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that the opportunity will be taken to discuss the general fall of European currencies. In this connection, the greatest interest is shown in French financial circles in the movements of Benjamin Strong, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, New York, who after being in other European capitals is now in Paris. It is believed with important schemes for stabilization.

In London, he is said to have arranged for large credits which supported the pound. Jean V. Parmentier, who was then in London, saw him and also Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England. Mr. Strong is later going to Rome. It is certain that something will have to be done quickly, or the fall of the franc and other continental moneys will rapidly be accelerated.

It would seem that everything is favorable to the franc. Paper circulation was reduced last week and the bank advances were less.

Financial Outlook Good
Taxes were being better collected than ever. There was no acute controversy on the financial policy, and no ministerial crisis. The debt settlement has been effected with America and it should be simple to effect a settlement with England on the same basis. Yet the franc is nearing 160 to the pound and approaching 33 to the dollar.

The Italian lire, which was apparently fixed, slumped heavily. The Belgian franc, which appeared pegged, has also collapsed. Generally, the disorder of the continent is reflected in the continental currencies, but while the Italian situation is undoubtedly extremely affected, it is not clear why it should affect the franc. M. Peret takes an optimistic view, the Monitor representative has ascertained. In a short interview, he insisted that it is not due to causes which can be found in our own country that there is a violent movement of exchanges. These phenomena cannot endure. Very little would suffice to entirely change the situation.

The Morgan Credits
Regarding the Morgan credits, could not they be utilized? was asked. "The Government," he said, "does not intend yet to throw this mass of maneuver on the market."

But does not the Government seek to reinforce its credits in America? "Unquestionably the best means of defending the franc and preventing speculation would be for the Treasury to procure a more considerable quantity of foreign values, but it is not absolutely indispensable."

"Is it true that assistance was sought from America, but that the conditions posed were found unacceptable? Conversations are proceeding, and obviously it is right for each party to discuss the conditions of collaboration. I know too well the resources of France to fear for a single instant that it cannot triumph over the present difficulties. Nothing justifies panic which is encouraged in some quarters."

Referring to the debt settlement, M. Peret admitted that objections might be raised, but the accord was in itself so valuable that it might almost be regarded independently of the stipulations which it contained. That was why he desired to establish a corresponding accord with England.

He regretted that it had been delayed. "Accords of this kind, however, run the risk of not being ratified by Parliament if the franc does not make recovery. I have proposed this," he said, "to the American negotiators, not for the purpose of influencing the exchange market, but because it is my duty frankly to notify them of the sentiments of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate."

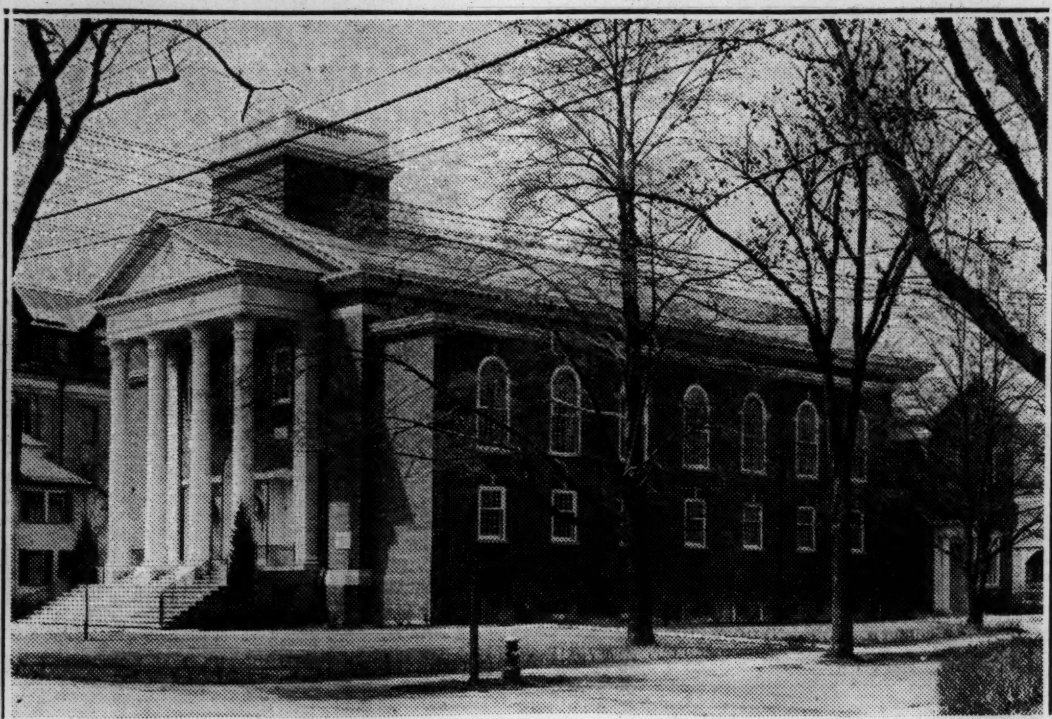
**\$360,000,000 BILLS
BEFORE CONGRESS**
WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Measures pending before Congress provide for the expenditure of \$360,000,000. Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, estimated during a debate on the Retirement Bill for Federal Civil Service employees.

He urged enactment of the measure recommended by President Coolidge and Eric. Gen. Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Budget, in place of the bill reported by the Civil Service Committee. The former, it is estimated, would entail expenditure of \$17,000,000 annually, while the latter would cost \$24,000,000.

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First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, Mass.



Photograph by P. I. Merri, Reproduced from the Newton Graphic
New Edifice Occupied by Newton Church, at Corner of Walnut and Otis Streets, Newtonville, Mass.

PERSONAL TAX BLANKS GO OUT

Assessors Expect That Last
Year's Return of \$4,731,-
298 to Be Exceeded

Taxation of millions of dollars' worth of personal property this year hitherto untaxed by the city of Boston is sought by the board of assessors, Edward T. Kelly, chairman, said today as he directed the force in his office which was receiving final statements filed by citizens disclosing their taxable possessions. In an attempt to hold down this year's tax rate below \$32, Mayor Nichols instructed the assessors to obtain as great a return valuation on real estate, personal property and polls as possible.

This year the assessors for the first time in many years sent to all owners of stores, automobiles, large and well-furnished homes, blank personal property listing sheets which must be filed by noon today. The assessors said that 80,000 of these blanks were sent out by mail and that by noon about 50,000 returns had been filed. The assessors' offices were filled with taxpayers until after noon. They were making returns on their personal possessions or asking information concerning the provisions of a law which many thought to be new because they had never received blanks before.

Mr. Kelly said the assessors and their clerks were explaining ever since the blank return sheets were sent out that the personal property taxation law is an old one, but that it has not been the custom to mail estimate sheets until this year. He said that many did not realize that an automobile is personal property and that hitherto many owners of cars had failed to list them with the assessors. Cash in one's pocket or house on April 1 last is taxable as well as household furniture valued at more than \$1000. Works of art, paintings, statuary, rugs or tapestries should be returned for taxation, the assessors explained.

"Our greatest returns in the line of personal property are from the merchandise in the stores which the merchants own and many a man who is a partner in a house has been reminded this year of the fact that he has personal property invested in the stock of goods carried on which he should make return," said Mr. Kelly.

Illustrating the magnitude of the enterprise, Mr. Kelly said that the total personal property assessment last year amounted to \$4,731,298.74, and should run far beyond that this year.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH IS OPENED

Newtonville Structure Has
Colonial Simplicity

The following is reprinted from the Newton Graphic of this week: On Sunday, May 9, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, occupied for the first time its church edifice, corner of Walnut and Otis Streets, Newtonville.

Two services were necessary to accommodate the large attendance, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon. There was no variation from the usual order of services. The corner stone of the church was laid Dec. 30, 1924, and following that date the work has uniformly progressed toward its present completed form. The landscaping of the grounds now in process promises to make the setting of the church unusually effective. Provision has been made for adding a tower or spire later.

The underlying thought in planning the church has been fitness for service combined with simplicity and purity of design. The Colonial design has most completely expressed this thought. Its plan, color scheme, lighting, as well as heating and ventilating arrangements, are especially suited to the purposes of the church.

The prevailing tone of the interior is Colonial white and light gray, relieved by mahogany finish on the pews and platform, and the gilt on the organ pipes. An effective contrast in color is the rich Italian red of the cushions, the platform carpet and the upholstery of the chairs. The windows have the usual small plain Colonial glass, with sand-colored hangings. The organ will be ready for use about the first of July.

The Sunday School room on the ground floor with its day-lighting has the same general treatment as the auditorium. It accommodates 350 pupils. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 650 with provision for adding side galleries.

Every feature of the church structure, equipment and furnishings was studied by special committees, assisted by expert advice. In this way a large proportion of the membership of the church had an opportunity to co-operate in the construction work.

The architects were Denmore, LeClear and Robbins, and the general contractor, the Sawyer Construction Company.

He regretted that it had been delayed. "Accords of this kind, however, run the risk of not being ratified by Parliament if the franc does not make recovery. I have proposed this," he said, "to the American negotiators, not for the purpose of influencing the exchange market, but because it is my duty frankly to notify them of the sentiments of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate."

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MEXICO AIDING DRY EDUCATION

Government Commissions
Prof. Osuna to Write
School Textbook

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 15—The Mexican Government has granted funds for a school textbook on "Scientific Temperance," which is soon to be printed in an edition of about 20,000. Prof. Andres Osuna, formerly Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, said in an interview here.

Professor Osuna, who was formerly director of public instruction for the federal district of Mexico, visited Chicago to speak on political, economical and educational conditions in Mexico before the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations and the City Club.

Where here he conferred with Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who has helped Mexico in its campaign to abolish the liquor traffic. Professor Osuna hopes to complete the text upon his return to Mexico City.

"Every Government official is in favor of at least restricting the liquor traffic," he said. "President Calles is a prohibitionist. Organized labor, representing the largest organized body in the Nation, claiming a membership of 1,000,000, has twice declared unanimously for temperance, first by asking for restriction, then for prohibition."

"We are trying now to press the campaign for prohibition on the educational side. Education is the basis for all our work. Teachers are all in sympathy with the movement, but they do not have the necessary material for teaching it. That is why our Government has given us the money for a manual. We have a specific program of education in the primary school, but we want to extend it to all our schools."

COIN BILL LOSSES IN HOUSE
WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—The House has rejected a Senate bill to authorize the treasury to have designed and coined a medal commemorative of the poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

BRITISH CHANGE COUNCIL PLAN

Lord Cecil Makes Proposals
for Membership, Seeking
a Compromise

By Special Cable

GENEVA, May 15—The changed attitude of the British Government toward the League of Nations Council problem, its recognition that the entry of Germany is a paramount necessity, while at the same time admitting that the claims of certain other countries cannot altogether be ignored, is expected to have a profound influence on the present League crisis. Viscount Cecil more fully outlined his proposals to increase the non-permanent members to nine, three of these members to be re-eligible for election subject to the approval of the Assembly. He stated that he attached great importance to a final agreement. The prolongation of the present crisis might produce serious results. In making his proposals he did not aim at perfection but only hoped to find a compromise.

Lord Cecil's Statement
Lord Cecil then discussed the question of permanent members and announced that the British Government, following the events in March, had come to the conclusion that in spite of its previous support of Spain, in spite indeed of its recognition of the cogency not only of the Spanish claim, but for varying reasons, of the Brazilian, Chinese and Polish claims, the only safe process was that of permanent seats for the great powers.

The "great powers" needed no definition. They were the powers possessing world-wide interests and material strength. The "open door" of the Council would lead only to constant pressing claims. At the same time there were certain states whose almost indefinite presence on the Council was an advantage to the League, and it was to provide for the interests of these powers that he had proposed the system of rotation, permitting the re-eligibility of three members. This system would meet the needs of adequate geographical and sociological representation.

Concessions Appealed For
He appealed to his Swedish colleagues to desert the theoretical standpoint and to the whole committee to make concessions. During the course of the afternoon's meeting, speeches were made by M. Fromageot, the French delegate, Mr. Guan, Uruguay, and M. Debrouckere, Belgium, supporting Lord Cecil's thesis. M. Fromageot, in particular, made a profound appeal to the spirit of conciliation, and pleaded a compromise between those desiring increase in membership and those opposed. Mr. Motta closed the debate by summing up the results already achieved.

Provisionally, an agreement has been reached on the necessity of increasing non-permanent members to nine, and Lord Cecil's proposal that elected members should assume office immediately. He therefore proposed a sub-committee should begin to work drafting more definitely a statement embodying this provisional agreement. That either Spain, Brazil or China can withdraw their claims at the present juncture for the sake of unanimity is regarded as unlikely. It is still also questionable whether Sweden will change its attitude.

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Boston

Trend of Public Thought Working Toward World Peace

Dr. Fannie F. Andrews Sees Increasing Sentiment for Wholesome International Relations

Advance of international good will in the public consciousness in various countries is responsible for certain recent victories for peace in international relationships, today declared Dr. Fannie F. Andrews, Boston, founder and executive secretary of the American School Citizenship League and internationally known leader in the cause of peace. For this reason positive, active support should be given to the observance of Good Will Day on Tuesday, May 18, she says.

To make the point clear, Mrs. Andrews pointed to certain political events in Europe. "During the first weeks in March we were stirred by the news of world events which seemed to threaten the disruption of plans entered into by the states of the world for the peaceful regulation of international activities," she said. "In this first attempt to admit Germany into the League of Nations, the uncertainties of political relationships were emphasized perhaps more than ever before. At last Europe seemed on the verge of reversing policies which the world had looked upon as real efforts for permanent peace and amity."

"The first reaction to this seeming catastrophe, even on the part of many thoughtful people, was to despair of future world progress in this direction. For the moment, the situation produced confusion and disappointment. The solid process of world solidarity seemed shaken. It was amazing, however, to see the rallying of public thought, in all countries, when the statesmen at Geneva went back to their respective countries to give an account of their actions. This spectacle of open diplomacy, the distinguishing feature of the New World order, soon set at rest all fears of political breakdown of machinery which has on so many occasions straightened out problems even more complex than the March episode at Geneva."

"Even more surely could those who have studied the building up processes of world contacts see the impossibility of a backward march to the old policies of intrigue and secrecy. When one considers the great undercurrents of international friendships, impelled by powerful organizations developing in their respective channels of friendship and co-operation among the peoples of the world, one has no cause to fear the ultimate outcome. Among these world organizations, none are more powerfully effective than those which have for their object the bringing together of intellectual forces in the interests of world friendship. Today these organizations form a world-wide network of intellectual co-operation and friendly relationships. They are the solid masonry of civilization. It is evident, however, in the light of re-

cent events, that these stabilizing bodies, functioning as they do in the midst of critical and crucial world politics, should increase their energies to a greater degree than ever before and to direct public opinion, which in the world drama at Geneva proved to be the controlling factor.

"In Geneva last September, during an interview with Dr. Béla, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, I asked him what he thought to be the most constructive method of combating the extreme nationalism which in some quarters seemed to be obstructing plans obviously beneficial to the world at large. There is only one way," Dr. Béla said, "and that is to change the spiritual attitude of the world." He commended the efforts to train children in the spirit of good will and friendly co-operation, and declared that the real hope of the future was in the young people who, he said, should be given an unselfish outlook on world affairs and be taught to see the real and permanent benefits of such an attitude, not only for the world itself, but for each individual state."

STUDENT OFFENDERS WARNED BY MEXICO

University Troublesome Face
Expulsion and Arrest

MEXICO CITY, May 15 (Special)—The Minister of Education has issued strict regulations governing students of the 12 schools which form the National University and warning rioting students that disorder must cease or the schools involved will be closed. A new registration is being made, including only those willing to abide by the rules of the university.

Police are empowered by order of President Calles to put down disorderly demonstrations of students and those engaging in disorders are to be expelled and arrested, subject to trial as ordinary offenders. For the last two months, students at the university under reactionary leaders have been causing trouble and disorganizing the teaching program.

President Calles and the Minister of Education have decreed that students must either attend to the object of the university, which is education, or move out. The disorderly element threatened to disregard the warning but assurance was given by the education department that university authorities were determined to end once for all such disorder among students who periodically for the last five years have attempted to disorganize the teaching force and disrupt discipline.

PRODUCE PRICE STABILIZATION PASSES HOUSE

Vital Section of Haugen
Measure Would Affect
Six Commodities

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—One of the vital sections of the Haugen Farm Relief Bill, that embodying a plan for stabilizing the prices of six basic agricultural commodities, has been approved by the House. Efforts were made by a score of members to amend the provision but it was adopted as written by the agriculture committee.

After the last amendment had been rejected the other outstanding section of the measure, that providing for the levying of an equalization fee was read and the House adjourned over the week-end. Amendments to this section will be in order when consideration of the bill is resumed on Tuesday.

Surplus Plan
Sharp debate was precipitated by the price stabilization section which provides for the disposition of the surplus of the six basic commodities.

Discussion of the stabilization feature occupied all of the session, J. N. Tinscher (R.), Kansas, and James B. Aswell (D.), Louisiana, each the author of a bill that can be offered later as a substitute for the Haugen measure, contributing to the flow of charges and counter charges. Aswell assailed the Haugen group for "assuming" they could obtain "southern votes with money." He referred to the \$75,000,000 to be provided in the Haugen Bill for advances to cotton growers.

Other Crops
Mr. Tinscher said a member of Congress, whom he did not name, had asked him to support the Haugen measure, with the understanding that at the next term of Congress in December, they both would work to repeal the appropriation for cotton and levy on it a tax of \$15 a bale. The House voted down, 41 to 94, an amendment by Tom Connally (D.), Texas, to apply to cotton the price maintenance plan which would be provided for other basic crops. "All you do in this bill," he said, "is to step up to the cotton and say, 'Good morning. I hope you a pleasant time.'"

ARMS FOUND NEAR BERLIN
By Special Cable
BERLIN, May 15—Evidence of putsch plans are reported in the democratic press in the announcement of the discovery by the police in Teltow, the forest vicinity of Berlin, of enough buried hand grenades and machine guns to fill several large lorries. It is claimed that the munitions belong to a political organization of extreme nationalists which held secret meetings near there.

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Mattapan—John F. Delaney, 1500 Blue Hill Ave.
Melrose—Harry C. Stratton, 48 Grove St.
Medford—E. H. Wheeler, 33 Riverside Ave.
Newton—Washburn Stevens Co., 433 Washington St.
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Newton Highlands—Tuffe-Nash Co., 1246 Centre St.
Norwood—Norwood Auto Station, Inc., 666 Washington St.
Revere—Revere-Nash, Inc., 535 Beach St.
Roslindale—Roslindale-Nash Co., 4161 Washington St.
Roxbury—Homesend Garage, 515 Humboldt Ave.
Salem—Lewis & Dow Motor Co., 102 Lafayette St.
Somerville—Somerville Nash Co., 9 Union St.
South Boston—Charles B. Dalley, 404 Broadway.
Waltham—Earl O. Maxwell, 60 Adams St.
Watertown—Bennett Bros., Inc., 78 North Beacon St.
Wellesley—Wellesley-Nash Co., 34 Washington St.
Winchester—Anderson Motor Co., 536 Main St.

LEGISLATURE
NEARS CLOSING

Members Hope to End Session May 29, at Latest—15 Bills in Committee

With no business in eight, the Massachusetts House of Representatives will meet Monday only formally, and attendance of members is optional. A few important matters will come up in the course of the week, however, but leaders had hoped to settle them so that prorogation might come on Friday, May 21.

Developments yesterday and today in connection with the water supply bill, and the tangled situation regarding the redistricting bill, make many believe that prorogation cannot come before Saturday, May 29. However, these matters may clear up so that plans for prorogation on May 21 can go through as scheduled.

Fifteen matters are still in committee, awaiting report to the House and Senate. Over half of them are in the respective committees on Ways and Means, and will probably be reported early next week. These are the only matters unacted upon by the Legislature. Governor Fuller has 10 papers on his desk awaiting executive action.

Action on the Governor's recommendation giving right of referendum to all the cities and towns surrounding Worcester and Springfield, where the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is seeking permission to operate street railway lines, is expected to entail a stiff debate in the Senate. Under the Roosevelt Administration, such matters were required to be separated from street railways, and the Worcester and Springfield lines were set off under a separate holding company which the New Haven road has gradually recovered. Now, in order

to institute operating economies, the road desires to acquire all the holding company and operate the lines.

Governor Fuller did not veto the bill, but in a message which expressed strong disapproval of the whole trend back to consolidation, urged that veto power be placed in the hands of 35 towns and cities through which the railway lines run. Opinion among members of the Legislature inclines to the view that Governor Fuller is opposed to the bill, he should not veto it, instead of placing responsibility on the towns and cities involved. The question will come up for action in the Senate Monday, and subsequent negotiations with the Governor may hold up the session.

If the Legislature is able to adjourn Friday, it will have left on the earliest prorogation date, with the exception of 1925, since 1881. Last year, the session closed on May 2, which was the earliest since 1880, and a prorogation as late as May 21 will be earlier than usual. In 1919, the houses sat until July 25; in 1911, until July 28, both of which had 206 legislative days in 1883.

The shortest session on record was in 1842 and lasted 58 days, from Jan. 8 to March 3.

H. S. FROST NAMED BY MAYOR

The Massachusetts Civil Service Commission is today considering for approval the name of Herbert S. Frost, vice-president of the Exchange Trust Company, whom Mayor Nichols appointed yesterday to be purchasing agent for the city of Boston. Mr. Frost declined the place, Mayor Nichols said, when it was offered him some weeks ago, but he has since been prevailed upon to accept it if the Civil Service Commission confirms his appointment. Mr. Frost is director of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange and for some years was an appraiser of real estate for the State and the city. He is an attorney and became vice-president of the bank in 1920.

STATE'S REALTORS TO STUDY
CO-OPERATIVE ADVERTISING

Co-ordinated Building Program for Greater Boston and Encouragement of Reforestation Also to Be Outlined by Massachusetts Exchange

Ideas for a co-ordinated building program for Greater Boston, for co-operative advertising of real estate, and for practical encouragement of a reforestation will be discussed by the directors of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange at their monthly meeting next Tuesday at the Boston City Club.

A meeting of the mutual listing board for the registration of real estate brokers is to be held next Tuesday evening before the directors' meeting in the headquarters of the exchange in the Pemberton Building. Interest has become so great that the executive committee of the board is proposing changes in the regulations to limit the board to registered brokers and to charge a fee for membership. At this meeting an executive committee for the coming year is to be elected.

The registration of Massachusetts real estate brokers by the exchange is proving very satisfactory to the officials in charge. The board makes careful examinations of all applicants for listing. Because of this a final report of the registration may not be made for two weeks.

Because of the interest displayed, it was announced today that the exchange is planning to continue its regular meetings throughout the summer. The annual outing will probably be held in the early summer and arrangements for this will likely be made by the directors next Tuesday. It is said that the annual

golf tournament will probably be held on a different date.

Building and engineering contracts awarded in New England during the week ended May 13 amounted to \$10,686,300 according to figures compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation of New York. This is an increase as compared with last year's contracts awarded in the corresponding period and any other similar period during the last 25 years.

Expenditures for building and engineering for the week ended May 13 as compared with the corresponding period for the last 25 years follow:

1926 \$10,686,300 1913 \$3,865,000
1925 9,032,600 1912 4,788,000
1924 8,151,400 1911 4,415,000
1923 8,505,400 1910 5,853,000
1922 7,118,300 1909 3,862,000
1921 7,790,500 1908 2,858,000
1920 8,011,000 1907 4,061,000
1919 3,298,000 1906 2,272,000
1918 2,185,000 1905 2,700,000
1917 3,025,000 1904 3,008,000
1916 6,038,000 1903 2,700,000
1915 4,858,000 1902 2,081,000
1914 5,690,000 1901 4,642,000

Deeds have been recorded in the sale of the property at 234 to 238 Huntington Avenue, near Massachusetts Avenue, by Henry C. Brookings to George L. De Blois et al., trustees of the Fifty Associates. This property includes 7900 feet of land, assessed at \$182,200, and a modern five-story, fireproof building, valued at \$157,800, a total of \$340,000.

The ground floor and basement are occupied by the Atlantic National Bank Branch Office. T. Dennis Boardman, Reginald and R. de B. Boardman represented the seller and De Blois and Maddison, the purchaser.

John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., report the following also: For Nelson Curtis, the single frame 10-room house, located at 103 Cypress Street, Newton Centre. With the house there is 9000 square feet of land, and the value of the property is \$15,000. Also the lot adjoining this property, which contains 12,000 square feet, and is valued at \$5500, to the same purchaser.

R. A. Vachon has sold the property at 11 North Street, Newtonville, which comprises a 10-room colonial house, large barn, playhouse and henhouse, together with 55,000 feet of land. This property borders on the Albernathy Golf links, and after extensive alterations will be occupied by Dr. Harry Marx and family of Ohio for their home. Valuation is \$25,000.

Eleanor Coleman has sold the property situated at 27 Elm Street, Newton Centre, consisting of a 10-room single house, two-car garage and approximately 10,000 square feet of land. Robert A. Vachon is the purchaser. Total valuation is \$17,500.

Final papers have passed in the sale of the two properties numbered 56-62 Canal Street extending through to No. 147-55 Friend Street and No. 64-70 Canal Street extending through to No. 157-63 Friend Street from Samuel Lebowitz to the C. G. Bailey Company, Inc., after H. Colby taking title to the parcel numbered 56-62 Canal Street.

Both buildings are of brick, comprising six stories and basement, with a total frontage of 100 feet on Canal Street and 100 feet on Friend Street. The 56-62 Canal Street parcel contains 7200 square feet of land assessed at \$22,500 and the building is assessed at \$188,400 and the building at \$16,000, the total assessed valuation of the land and buildings being \$410,000.

These properties are under long-term leases to the Andrew Dutton Company and the Columbia & Myers Upholstering Company. The grantor was represented by C. W. Whittier & Bro.

The Edward T. Harrington Company reports the following sales: For Harry Johnson the estate, 41 Hamlin Road, Newton, comprising a colonial type dwelling house containing nine rooms with two bathrooms, and a two-car garage and 9000 square feet of land. The purchaser was Charles M. Fletcher. The advertised price was \$25,000.

For Greenwood Brothers the estate, 61 Halcyon Road, comprising a Dutch colonial cottage containing seven rooms, garage and 10,000 square feet of land. The purchaser was Harry B. Mills.

For Harry Greenwood the estate, 25 Halcyon Road, comprising an eight-room frame dwelling house, garage and 9500 square feet of land. The purchaser was Martin S. Johnson.

For the trustees of the Belmont Trust three lots of land on Wilton and Clafin Streets containing 32,800 feet. The purchaser was Herbert E. Gleason. For the same grantors two lots on Alexander Avenue containing 13,500 square feet. The purchaser was John W. Richardson.

The Barnard Estate sold for Arthur H. McClean a lot on Poplar Street containing 7400 square feet. The purchaser was Martin S. Johnson.

WINS STAR ELECTION

MRS. GLADYS N. THORNDIKE
Past Matron, Marblehead Chapter, Elect. Associate Grand Conductress.

SMITH STUDENTS
STUDY CURRICULUM

Committee Expects to End Work by Next Year

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 15 (AP)—A student committee on the curriculum appointed by the student council of Smith College is engaged in a comprehensive study of the subject. This involves examination of the curricula of other colleges, as well as consideration of educational theory and the peculiar needs of Smith.

The committee, which consists of two seniors, two juniors, one sophomore, and one freshman, expects to complete this work by next year, and a report of its findings and suggestions will be presented to the student body for approval. The report will then be submitted to Dean Frances Fenton Bernard, chairman of the faculty committee on the curriculum which is working along similar lines.

The committee, which is self-perpetuating, is the medium of expression for the students. From time to time it will offer suggestions of modification of the courses of study. It has no further authority.

Some time ago the faculty sought the opinion of the college body as to whole on the curriculum, asking each student to fill out a comprehensive questionnaire.

STAR INSTALLS
NEW OFFICERS

Massachusetts Grand Chapter Holds Impressive Ceremony—Mortgage Burned

Flowers and gowns—many of them in the emblematic blue, yellow, white, green, and red of the order—combined their beauty last evening to make brilliant the installation of the newly elected grand officers of the Order of the Eastern Star of Massachusetts. The ceremony was held in the Boston Opera House and closed the Golden Jubilee session.

Hundreds of members, filling every available seat, saw the following elected officers introduced into their new stations:

The Lillian Archibald Millington, Worthly Grand Matron; Raymond A. Cowing, Worthly Grand Patron; Mrs. Margery B. Chisholm, Associate Grand Matron; Mrs. Anna E. Ham, Grand Conductress; Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing, Grand Secretary; Mrs. Alice E. Wallace, Grand Treasurer; Mrs. Gladys N. Thorndike of Marblehead, Associate Grand Conductress, and Waldo Hayward of Plymouth, Associate Grand Patron.

Appointed Officers
These new officers, appointed by the new Worthly Grand Matron, also took office: Mrs. Gladys A. Mosher, Grand Chaplain; Mrs. Lillian B. Walker, Grand Marshal; Mrs. Lela Blake, Grand Organist; Mrs. M. Constance Rawson, Adah; Mrs. Bernice A. McNeil, Ruth; Mrs. Ruby B. Farr, Esther; Mrs. Mabel F. Skinner, Martha; Mrs. Cyrella R. Malcolm, Electa; Mrs. Mary E. L. Jackson, Warder; Elmer G. Page, Sentinel.

The ceremony of installation was conducted by these officers: Mrs. Jane Gray Payant, Past Grand Matron; George A. Mosher, Past Grand Patron; Mrs. Helen H. Barnfather, Past Grand Matron; Mrs. Lillian Grover Welch, Past Grand Matron, with Miss Eva L. Kent, Past Matron, as organist.

The Weber quartet sang special music and the 1917 and 1923 matrons and patrons served as escort. One of the most spectacular periods of the evening was when friends were escorted to the stage to present gifts, flowers and well-wishes to the new officers.

Mortgage Burned

During the business session yesterday it was announced that the mortgage on the new Eastern Star home at Orange had been paid and Charles E. Watts, Past Grand Patron, who has worked for 25 years to make the project possible, burned the mort-

New O. E. S. Officer



DR. WALDO HAYWARD
Plymouth Matron installed as Associate Grand Patron.

gage note amid the applause of the hundreds of members. An inspiring list of benevolences of the order was read, as was a list of gifts to the home.

George A. Mosher, Past Grand Patron, in behalf of the past grand officers presented to Contentment Chapter of Dedham a state flag to be held for one year for the excellent work it has done for the home. The Grand Secretary reported that the membership in this State was 58,244, an increase of more than 2000 over last year. She recalled that when she was Grand Matron in 1901 there were 70 chapters, compared with 205 now. The largest chapter is Lawrence, with 394 members.

The free will offering for the Isadore Forbes Benevolent Fund totaled nearly \$600.

In behalf of the other grand officers Mrs. Elizabeth M. Stetson, Grand Marshal, presented a diamond ring to the retiring Grand Matron, Mrs. Annie L. Woodman.

The newly elected Associate Grand Conductress, Mrs. Gladys Norton Thorndike, became a member of the Eastern Star in Salem Chapter in 1919. Through her efforts mainly Marblehead Chapter was founded and instituted on Oct. 5, 1922. She was unanimously elected first Worthly Matron of Marblehead Chapter, both while under dispensation and after the constitution. In May, 1924, Helen H. Barnfather, Grand Matron, appointed Mrs. Thorndike Grand Organist. Mrs. Thorndike is a member of the Professional Woman's Club of Boston and organist at Bethlehem Shrine No. 5 of the White Shrine of Jerusalem, held at Salem.

FOX FILM INCOME
The report of the Fox Film Corporation, for the first quarter of 1926, issued yesterday, shows net income before federal taxes of \$75,883. This compares with \$675,120 earned in the corresponding period of 1925.

TRINITY MAKES
POLICY CHANGES

Freshman Week and Permissive Freedom in Upper Classes Are Features

HARTFORD, Conn., May 15 (Special)—Three definite and correlated changes in educational policy will be started next September by Trinity College, according to an announcement made today by President Remsen B. Ogilby, which will in operation, he pointed out, adapt to American social ideals and educational conditions those features of the English university system which foster development of individuals as opposed to types.

The changes will embody three interlocking innovations in the Trinity method which are correlated with three policies already in operation, President Ogilby said. The innovations are: A freshman week immediately prior to the opening of the college year, the abolition of three-hour examinations in mid-year, and permissive freedom for undergraduate work in the two upper class years.

The new policy, according to the Trinity president, will operate in this way: Those undergraduates who show ability to realize for themselves the real aim of a liberal arts college—to develop cultured men who are able to think—will be afforded opportunity to develop themselves to the limit of their individual capacities in any field they may choose; yet those young men who have only sufficient mental equipment to satisfy the customary requirements for a degree in the American colleges of first rank but who do not have the essential attributes of the real thinker will not be excluded or hampered in their ambition to become "college graduates."

The entire system, Dr. Ogilby says, "is in accord with the American tradition of education open to all who can benefit by it; it begins where the stability of secondary school education in America leaves off; it does not smother genius and drag it down to the level of the 'great mediocrity,' instead it encourages and gives free scope to the small minority who must take the places of the genius and thinker and scholar of each preceding generation; and it is based upon intimate contact, individual guidance and mutual helpfulness between teacher and student."

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RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 14

Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, MAY 15

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CKAC, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)

7:15 p. m.—Windsor, Ontario, Canada. 8:30—Selecting Lachina. Talk by Mayor Dabé Viau of Lachina. Orchestra and vocal selections. 10:30—Windsor dance program.

CKRO, Ottawa, Ont. (485 Meters)

8 p. m.—Chateau Laurier concert orchestra. 9—Studio program. 10—File of "Junk," a playlet of the ether, by Edward Cecil Garrett; Chateau Laurier orchestra.

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (367 Meters)

8 p. m.—Musical comedy selections and dance program.

EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (508 Meters)

4 p. m.—Shepard Colonial line dance, direction of Billy Lossee. 4:55—News flashes. 5—Copley Plaza dance, direction of W. Edward Boyd. 6—The Smilers, conducted by Clyde McArdle. 6:30—Shepard Colonial line dance, direction of Billy Lossee. 7—Baseball news and weather. 7:35—Gardens to be Opened to the Public, auspices of the National of landscape architecture. 8—Maud Erskine, dramatic soprano; Francis Merrick, violinist; Gertrude, mezzo-soprano; piano: Arthur Hagan, baritone; Merrick instrumental trio. 9—Artistic program by artists. 10—Dance music from Copley Plaza; vocal selections by Jack Fay; Rose Goldberg, contralto; 11—Lancaster Brothers Orchestra and "The Plunketters."

WEEA, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

6 p. m.—Keith's radio review. 6:10—News and baseball scores. 7—"Joe" Rines and his orchestra. 7:40—Dance music. 8:15—Vocal concert directed from Symphony Hall, courtesy of W. S. Quinby. Entrance of the guests into the Waldorf-Astoria. 8:30—Wagner: overture to "The Barber of Seville." Rossini: Humoresque, Op. 10, No. 2. Tchaikovsky: "The Smilers." Samson and Delilah. Saint-Saens: Intermission. "Scherzando" (finale). Rimsky-Korsakov: Ave Maria. Schuler-Wilhelm (solo violin, harp, organ, orchestra). "La traviata" and singing grain. 10:05—Emmett Louis's Golden Pheasant orchestra.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (350 Meters)

6 p. m.—Trion Ensemble. Hilda Hirsch, cellist. Marguerite Conrad, violinist. Preston Graves, pianist; Franklin Hill, tenor; Arthur L. Smith, baritone. 8—Trion Orchestra, Dell Lampe; Woodlawn Theater Orchestra, Armin F. Hand; Trion Ensemble; Jimmy Eger, Art Anderson, Jack Goodwin, Trion Synchropters.

WHT, Chicago, Ill. (400 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—Musical program. 8—Classical concert. 9:30—"Congress Carnival."

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

6 p. m.—Lullaby time. 6:15 to 12—Musical program. 8—Classical concert. 9:30—"Congress Carnival."

WLB, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)

6 p. m.—Edgewater Beach Hotel orchestra, dinner concert; Dr. Herbert W. Vinton, Radio Sunday School lesson. 8—Orchestra, dance numbers; Frank Greif, songs; Ruth Buhl Flick, stories; special numbers; Bob Witt and Ben Berg, special numbers; Pat Ward, songs.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (358 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—Musical program. 8—Classical concert. 9:30—"Congress Carnival."

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Greater American Interest in World Affairs Advocated

Elihu Root Calls for a "Will to Study and Understand" the Forces for Peace

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 15.—Americans must take greater interest in world affairs, Elihu Root told the National Conference on International Problems at its closing session at the Hotel Astor here. Previous sessions were held at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, with the co-operation of the Academy of Political Science.

Mr. Root called for a more persistent effort on the part of his countrymen to keep informed on the great matters of our common international life that make for understanding and good will.

"No nation in the world," he said, "stands in greater need of information on international relations than the people of the United States who have built an empire upon this vast continent, but who have thought and known but little of world affairs."

"There must be in America and elsewhere a slow but constant dissemination of better understanding among the peoples of the world. We must promote conferences such as the one under whose auspices we are now meeting. These and similar efforts help us to understand other people, their thoughts and their traditions."

Plea for Education

"We must keep ever in mind that while a specific controversy may be disposed of by force, it yet remains true that human progress proceeds only through the enlightened spirit of human beings. The need of the hour in international relations is for education, for information, for a will to study and understand the different but not conflicting elements of our common life."

Mr. Root affirmed his belief that a great multitude of Americans were already actually seeking more light and a better understanding of international affairs. It was to the further development of that tendency that Mr. Root was confident for the future.

Mr. Fritz Schottroffer, foreign editor of the Frankfurter Zeitung, said that America's part in international co-operation was the most important problem of the present time, adding that even without official participation America has made her influence felt in the rehabilitation of the economic life of Europe.

The speaker pointed out the tremendous advantage of American influence in the settlement of the reparations problems, and declared that without the successful termination of that issue there could have been no Locarno.

"We are convinced that America has serious reason for doing everything she does," Mr. Schottroffer said. "America knows what she wants. That is a great advantage to her. But it is also an advantage to us. We have the certainty that she will come into action when she has earnestly examined the situation and that she will do something of real and practical value."

Europe's Labor Problem

The present immigration policy of the United States was held to be directly responsible for a great measure of Europe's labor troubles, according to the views of William Martin of Geneva. By restricting immigration, Dr. Martin argued, we have turned back a surplus supply of laborers upon Europe, the result being cheap labor and industrial uncertainty.

"I am not sure, despite the Pan-American movement, that one can say that America is an entity and that your country is more closely bound to Mexico, Chile and Brazil than to England, France and Germany," Mr. Martin explained. "We are convinced that inter-continental problems would arise the very day that each continent might have succeeded in attaining unity."

"It may be that the people of the United States have not the feeling that interdependence of all peoples and all continents. As a matter of fact, thanks to your power, and your resources, you are less dependent than any people. But that interdependence does not lessen your responsibilities, for every action you take has a profound influence on the entire world co-operation."

World Co-operation

Pleading for a more constructive co-operation politically as well as economically with the rest of the world, H. Wilson Harris, diplomatic correspondent of the Daily News, London, listed the many instances in which America had already co-operated with Europe, much to the benefit of every European nation. Mr. Harris added:

"But as important as these individual services have been, it still remains true that America can give to the world, in her collective capacity, just the service that is so much needed at the present time. America has many forms of co-operation and we need them all. Not even the splendid charity of America exhausts her possibilities for co-operation."

"American dollars are flowing to Europe in a steady stream. They are needed and we want them. But we would like to see American diplomacy following the American dollar to the Capitol and the White House must do their share as well as Wall Street."

Turning then to a more definite line of contact with his hearers, Mr. Harris declared that a nation that broke the peace of the world for her own selfish purpose would have to be disciplined and restrained. Then he raised the question: "What view would the United States take if a nation persisted in defying the law and the order of civilized society?"

"Will the United States interpret its neutrality in such a way, as to lend comfort or aid to the potential enemies of civilization? The answer to that question," declared the speaker, "would have to be worked

out in the right way if the law of nations was to be held sacred and inviolable."

Arms Limit Plea

After Georges Lechartier, editor of the Journal des Debats, had added his plea for the help of America in bringing about international comity and goodwill, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler was introduced and briefly summarized the significance of the conference which was then coming to an end.

In the opinion of Dr. Butler the chief lesson learned during the five days of deliberation and counsel had been that the question of disarmament had undergone a great transformation in its essential aspects during the recent years.

"In the matter of disarmament," he said, "the center of gravity has been shifted from the army and navy and has been centered about aviation and chemical industries. The danger to civilization is that both aeronautics and chemistry are the legitimate pursuits of peace, and they may at a moment's notice be converted into the instrumentalities of war."

Guarding Research

"We will have to find some way of distinguishing between the military and the civil purposes to which these new sciences are to be applied in the national and international life of the world. We must cultivate the will for peace so steadfastly in the minds of the people that these instruments of science will become the obedient servant of peaceful purposes."

"Then again," continued Dr. Butler, "we must recognize that politics has surrendered to economics. We have come to feel the pressure for a thoroughgoing economic co-operation with the rest of the world. We are now confronted with the task of supplying the political counterpart to that economic co-operation."

"Hereafter we shall concern ourselves with problems arising out of the distribution of raw materials, international exchanges. We must supplement that interest in economic things with a healthy and well balanced interest in the political problems of the world."

SERVICE RETURN BRINGS RELIEF

(Continued from Page 1)

ment which, having regard to all the circumstances, is most satisfactory. But its spirit is most important. The men will realize all the difficulties to be surmounted. Just as the managers will co-operate with the men to do their part so I want every railwayman to realize that he has his own part to play. There was no attempt to approach the problem as between victor and vanquished. To the railwaymen I say, knowing in advance that they will respond, 'play your part.' If any words of mine can help may I say to other employers: 'Follow the example of the railway companies and do the big thing.' The men will be the first to appreciate that the big thing has been done."

Dockers and Printers Out

Some hesitation has been shown in Cardiff, but confidence is felt here that it will result in a general resumption of work on Monday. A great transformation has meanwhile been effected in London's street traffic owing to the return of bus, tram and underground railway workers to their normal services this morning. The enormous relief of some millions of officegoers. The dockers and printers are still out, but negotiations for their return are proceeding hopefully.

High expectations are also attached to the miners' strike. Last night by Stanley Baldwin to the miners and mine owners. These proposals endeavor to terminate the present deadlock by laying down the terms of settlement which the Government considers reasonable.

The miners' Federation discussed them yesterday with Mr. Baldwin and today considered them further.

The delegates separated without passing any resolution, but they will reassemble Thursday. Meanwhile they are to obtain an interpretation of the Samuel terms from the Government and visit the collieries to see whether sufficient agreement can be reached to justify the taking of a ballot on the scheme. This is considered encouraging, as these delegates hitherto refused to consider any alteration in the work terms.

Under the proposals made the Government offers to contribute a lump sum of £3,000,000 toward getting the coal industry over the transition period of reorganization. It also undertakes to introduce without delay all necessary legislation to bring the recommendations of the coal commission into effect and to appoint a joint board composed of miners and mine owners under a Government chairman to settle wages and other disputed questions.

The Marquess of Reading, who has recently returned from India, where he has been successful as Viceroy, is understood to be intended to preside. Lord Reading began life as a cabin boy on a sailing ship and has since been successively England's Attorney-General, Lord Chief Justice and special Ambassador to the United States, and his tact and wide legal and other experience are held to

be of great value.

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quality him to deal with the difficult questions involved.

Lord Ashfield, chairman of the London underground electric railway, today thanks the volunteers for their "able and diligent service in carrying London's traffic for 11 days, and so enabling the Nation to maintain its integrity and authority." His message marks the restoration of the ordinary London traffic arrangements.

Meanwhile the Government Stationery Office announces that in this official department the workers who are not trade unionists will be retained, open shop conditions being thus established.

BLACKSMITH SHOP MARKED

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 11 (Special Correspondence).—The old western blacksmith shop at Independence, Mo., the shoveling-off place for the wagon trains of the forty-niners in their trips to the Pacific coast, has been marked with a granite marker, according to Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri. At the dedication of the marker, Frances and Martha Batterson, twin great-granddaughters of Samuel Weston, the original blacksmith, lifted the veil from the marker.

The Queen of May, accompanied by the King and the full court, including the jester, the royal nurses, the lords and ladies, the frogs, the gypsies and other members of the royal household, issued from South End House at 2 p. m. today and held their royal levee in Union Park, Boston. The "villagers" thronged the streets and sidewalks, massed on the doorsteps and hung out from the windows of the "palaces" overlooking the royal scene. It was a great day. The South End has seen none such in many a year, not since 1918, barely remembered by the oldest participants in today's ray assemblage.

The little park with its tinkling fountain, set like a green jewel amid the shadow of old brick and brownstone houses, seemed to re-

T'Was a Royal May Party for South End "Villagers"

The King and Queen, Their Jester, the Lords and Ladies—All Were There and Happy, Too

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The little park with its tinkling fountain, set like a green jewel amid the shadow of old brick and brownstone houses, seemed to re-

sume its departed splendor under the joyous shouts and laughter of today. Always a gracious thing in its dark surroundings, today it fairly sparkled with merry good will.

Settling herself upon the throne the Queen clasped her hands and the Master of Revels took charge of the program. He bowed many times before the King and Queen, stamped with his staff, the crowd parted and the royal entertainers appeared. The jester thought he would have a hand in the merrymaking. He caught up a ball and threw it at the fountain. It hit a huge frog. The frog shivered, his skin cracked, and out jumped a little child. The child bowed before the Queen, stretched out her hands and a group of other little children ran toward her and

together they danced for the enjoyment of the King and Queen.

The dancers were rudely dispersed by gypsies, who rushed up, shouting and singing. They laid rugs, upon which some tumbler came forward and performed. As they withdrew, a group of girls ran up with a hamper of flowers. These proved to be ropes of flowers, and with them they performed a garland dance. This was interrupted by a loud noise. Two pages came up, hauling a cart containing a huge pie. A way was cleared and the pie presented, with many scrapings and howlings, to the King. The King cut it with his sword, whereas three birds fluttered out and began to dance.

All the courtiers and performers joined in a May Pole dance, which brought the festivities to an end. The King and Queen returned to their palace, the courtiers to their homes. The windows were emptied, the steps vacated and the streets cleared. But there remained a certain joyousness in the air and it is said that the doors which shut out the approaching night closed in a joyousness unwonted even in that neighborhood to which so many pleasant things have been brought by the ministrations of South End House which brought this.



GARLAND DANCE BY CHILDREN OF THE SOUTH END HOUSE
Left to Right—Dorothy Russell, Marguerite Quinn, Alice McNally, Ann Dalley, Dorothy Quinn, Julia Sperrazza, Gladys Spencer.

Ethel Leginska to Take Part in Big Festival of Choruses

Distinguished Pianist Will Lead Big Singing Group in Symphony Hall May 23—1000 Voices Will Be Heard in Concert—Week of Music

Ethel Leginska, noted pianist and one of the greatest woman conductors in the world, has volunteered to play an important role in the celebration of Boston's third Civic Music Festival now in progress, and on Sunday afternoon, May 23, at 3 p. m., in Symphony Hall, she will lead a part of the program at the festival of choruses which will present an ensemble of 1000 voices as a climax to the festival.

Among the groups which will participate in the Festival of Choruses will be the Handel and Haydn Society, German singing societies, Lutheran Choral Society, People's Choral Union, Square and Compass Club, Park Street Church Choral Society, Brookline Choral Society, Roxbury Philharmonic Society, Hope Dale Community Choral Society, Newton Highlands Glee Club, the Wollaston Glee Club, and the combined choruses of Lynn, Salem, Beverly and Gloucester.

Frank Luker, Benjamin Guckenberger and Arthur B. Keene also will conduct certain numbers.

Tomorrow will be another big choral day in the festival. The women's clubs of the Bay State will appear at 3:00 p. m. in a choral concert. There will be an ensemble of 500 voices, with the following organizations taking part: The North Shore women's chorus, MacDowell Club Chorus, Women's Republican Club Chorus, Asatiani Glee Club of Worcester, and the combined choruses of the Federation of Women's Clubs. M. Paul Franck will officiate as organist and Marjorie Moody will be soloist.

Tuesday will be a day for the Boston public school children, who will sing in Symphony Hall. Their concert will be remarkable for the number of voices—2000 in all—and for the fact that the young singers will occupy the entire orchestra floor. The audience will be seated in the balconies.

On Saturday there will be an invasion of the Hub by school bands and orchestras from all parts of New England. The festivities will begin at 9 a. m. on Boston Common, where

traveled "on the maiden trip of the 'Minute Man'."

It is less than three weeks since the inauguration by the Boston & Maine of improved service over the inside route to Portland by the addition of the "Flying Yankee" which equals the performance of the "Pine Tree Limited" over the shore route.

By the addition of these two trains are only a few important points in New England drawn closer together, but all of the territory east of the Hudson is put in more direct contact with the middle and far west.

Marjorie Strews Flowers, Engine 3667, huge and powerful, stood ready for the engineer to grasp the throttle and send it on its way. Little Miss Marjorie Nichols, daughter of the Mayor, assisted by her father and escorted by Maj. Alfred Pierce, senior officer of the "Lexington Minute Men," advanced from the assembled gathering and christened the new train by scattering blossoms over the pilot of sturdy "3667." Major Pierce, a direct descendant of one of the original Minute Men, dressed in colonial costume, added a touch of realism to the scene, and suggested to many the significance of the occasion as demonstrating the advance in travel facilities.

On the driver's side of the engine cab for the "Minute Man's" maiden run was Charles H. Brown, engineer, with 42 years of service at the throttle. Running over the "Mohawk Trail by Rail," the Boston & Maine's line between the Hudson River and the sea, Mr. Brown will be on a familiar route, as he has been attached to the Pittsburgh Division since he started railroading at Hoosac Docks in 1884. His fireman, C. E. Croft, is an old hand of 16 years' experience at the fire door, and has been in the Boston & Maine service since 1909.

The honor of assignment as conductor on the "Minute Man's" first tomorrow.

Simultaneously New England is raising its bid for business by the sending of a commission to the Middle West to demonstrate the importance of New England as an industrial and commercial center. This commission, appropriately enough,

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run was given to Charles L. Clark of South Acton, a veteran of 42 years' standing, and William V. Edmonds was baggageman.

Distasteful Crowd There
The christening took place in the presence of a distinguished group of spectators, including membership of New England's mission to the middle West. The party included the Secretary of State of Massachusetts, Frederic W. Cook, and the Secretary of State of New Hampshire, Hobart Pillsbury; Maj.-Gen. Mark L. Hersey, representative of Governor Brewster of Maine, and Charles H. Plumley, president of Norwich University, represented Vermont. Charles G. Keene, president of the Boston City Council; Joseph C. Kimball, president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts; Samuel H. Thompson, president of the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce; D. D. Tuttle, executive secretary of the New Hampshire Publicity Bureau; Philip R. Shorey, executive secretary of the State of Maine Publicity Bureau, were other members of the party.

Public sponsorship of the new train was represented by the fact that on her first trip the "Minute Man" carried every drawing room, compartment and berth occupied, and with the necessity of obtaining for Boston, space allotted to other points on the route.

Let us furnish you with white prints, photographs, traffic counts, survey and complete data on all available locations in the one hundred or more areas of the retail district of the Southwestern Cities including Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio, Little Rock, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Shreveport and others.

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Thirty-Ninth Anniversary Sale

Our doors swing very wide open in the month of May as a welcome to all our friends, both old and new, to join in celebrating our 39th anniversary. Especially do we wish the readers of the Christian Science Monitor to be our guests. For not only is this sale an epoch for the thirty, but also an event where the newest of the modes are presented. Our White Sale means re-stocking of your linen and undies at the most saving of prices; our sale of frocks mirrors the mode; accessories, furniture—these are only a few of the many opportunities offered you by our many smart specialty shops. So this is in the nature of both a reminder and an invitation.

PRESIDENT ASKS STATES' RIGHTS

(Continued from Page 1)

tures, the resolutions made "a plain declaration of the unassailable fact that the States are the sheet anchors of our institutions."

While asserting that liberty cannot be divorced from local self government and "no plan of centralization has ever been adopted which did not result in bureaucracy, tyranny, inflexibility, reaction and decline," the President coupled with his appeal to the States a plea for national unity and the elimination of actions based upon geographical lines under a system of government based upon majority rule.

Effect of Direct Primaries

Discussing in this connection an "element of recent development," he said:

"Direct primaries and direct elections bring to bear upon the political fortunes of public officials the greatly disproportionate influence of organized minorities. Artificial propaganda, paid agitators, selfish interests, all impinge upon members of legislative bodies to force them to represent in harmony by refusing to adopt legislation which is not for the general welfare."

The President declared it was impossible to lay too much emphasis on the necessity of making all political action in accord with the advice of Washington for the support and maintenance of those principles of sound economics and stable constitutional government in which they so substantially agree. . . . To attempt to proceed upon any other theory can only end in disaster. No policy can ever be a success which does not contemplate this as one country.

Inability to Act Alike
"For many years," he said, "this course has been greatly impeded from the fact that those who substantially think alike have so often-times been unable to act alike. Our country ought to be done with all sectional divisions and all actions based upon geographical lines. Washington was as against that danger in his Farewell Address."

"It would be difficult to suggest anything more likely to enhance the progress of our country than united political action in all parts of the Nation in accord with the advice of Washington for the support and maintenance of those principles of sound economics and stable constitutional government in which they so substantially agree. . . . To attempt to proceed upon any other theory can only end in disaster. No policy can ever be a success which does not contemplate this as one country."

"The principle that those who think alike ought to be able to act alike wherever they happen to live should be supplemented by another rule for the continuation of the contentment and tranquility of our Republic. The general acceptance of our institutions proceeds on the theory that they have been adopted by the action of a majority. It is obvious that if those who hold to the same ideals of government fail to agree the chances very strongly favor a rule by a minority."

Importance of State Rule
"If the Federal Government should go out of existence, the common run of people would not detect the difference in the affairs of their daily life for a considerable length of time. But if the authority of the states were struck down disorder approaching chaos would be upon us within 24 hours. . . . Of all forms of government, the Federal Government is the most difficult to destroy."

MOTH PROTECTION
Save this difficult problem by equipping your closets with SENTRY Anti-Moth Containers. The modern and scientific method of moth control. Laboratory and time tested. No spraying; no airing; no clinging. If not satisfactory, SENTRY SALES CO., 44 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass., will refund.

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BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Thirty-Ninth Anniversary Sale

Our doors swing very wide open in the month of May as a welcome to all our friends, both old and new, to join in celebrating our 39th anniversary. Especially do we wish the readers of the Christian Science Monitor to be our guests. For not only is this sale an epoch for the thirty, but also an event where the newest of the modes are presented. Our White Sale means re-stocking of your linen and undies at the most saving of prices; our sale of frocks mirrors the mode; accessories, furniture—these are only a few of the many opportunities offered you by our many smart specialty shops. So this is in the nature of both a reminder and an invitation.

ernment, those administered by bureaus are about the least satisfactory to an enlightened and progressive people. Being irresponsible they become autocratic, and being autocratic they resist all development.

"Unless bureaucracy is constantly resisted it breaks down representative government and overwhelms democracy. It is the one element in our institutions that sets up the pretense of having authority over everybody and being responsible to nobody."

"The states should not be induced by coercion or by favor to surrender the management of their own affairs. The Federal Government ought to resist the tendency to be loaded up with duties which the states should perform. It does not follow that because something ought to be done the National Government ought to do it. But, on the other hand, when the great body of public opinion of the Nation requires action, the states ought to understand that unless they are responsive to such sentiment the national authority will be compelled to intervene."

"The doctrine of state rights is not a privilege to continue in wrongdoing but a privilege to be free from interference in well-doing."

NEW YORK AIR MAIL TOPIC FOR CHAMBER

Air mail service, which is to be started between Boston and New York on July 1, is to be discussed by prominent speakers at the annual election of directors and luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, next Tuesday. Several topics of interest to New England will be discussed and Gov. Alvan T. Fuller will officially welcome Gov. Franklin S. Billings of Vermont, both of whom will speak.

Channing H. Cox, former Governor of Massachusetts, will speak on "Who Said New England Was Slipping?" Frank L. Fish, a Supreme Court Justice of Vermont, will address the meeting. E. C. Johnson, president of the New England Export Club of the Chamber, will talk on foreign trade. Philip R. Allen, chairman of the Chamber's transportation committee, will address "Fostering the Shippers' Real Interest." Henry S. Dennison, acting president of the Chamber, will preside.

Boston Stage Notes

"The Oyster," a comedy by H. F. Maltby and Charles Windermere is to be presented next week at the Copley Theater for the first time in America. John Craig and Mary Young join the resident company at the Copley on May 31 for an indefinite period.

On the evenings of May 24 and 25 Raquel Meller, Spanish interpreter of ballads, at the Colonial Theater, makes her first Boston appearance. "Fascinating Youth," a picture made with the pupils of the Paramount school, is next week's feature at the Metropolitan Theater.

"R. U. R." will be revived at the Repertory next week.

Continuing offerings at Boston theaters include "The Big Parade" at the Majestic, "Rose-Marie" at the Shubert and "The Black Pirate" at the Tremont.

BUILDING FIRES FORBIDDEN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 15 (AP)—Orders for the cancellation of all permits to build fires in the open air and forbidding the issuance of any more until after heavy rain were issued today by District Forest Warden A. R. Ordway to all forest wardens of western Massachusetts. This action is approved by W. A. L. Bazeley, state commissioner of conservation.

EDDY Refrigerators

You can't afford to be without an Eddy—even though it cost double the price we ask. Ask the Eddy dealer to demonstrate this time-tested refrigerator.

Tested and Approved by Good Housekeeping Institute

D. EDDY & SONS CO.
Dorchester, Mass.

Catalogue Mailed Free

Made since 1847

Announcing the

MINUTE MAN

in association with the Lake Shore Limited

REAL TEST NEAR IN PENNSYLVANIA

Contest for Senate Seat and Governor's Chair Being Watched by Nation

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 15 (Special)—The eyes of the Nation, politically speaking, are on the result of the Republican primaries in Pennsylvania, to be held next Tuesday. The contest to be settled will be the first real test of the political strength of a variance of leaders who have bobbed up over the State.

In the contest for the United States Senate seat are Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania; George Wharton Pepper, the incumbent, and William S. Vare, a Philadelphia contractor. Mr. Pinchot is making his own fight on a platform opposing the gang line of politics, and doing everything in his power to convince the voters of the necessity of upholding the Volstead Act, and battling against the "wet" influence in city and town.

Mr. Pepper has the backing of A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and all the Mellon interests. He has proclaimed himself as a dry candidate. Mr. Vare is openly out for "light wines and beer."

In the race for Governor there are four candidates; namely, John K. Tener, formerly Governor; John S. Fisher, lawyer; Edward Beidleman, lawyer, and Thomas W. Phillips, oil operator. Mr. Tener, like Mr. Pinchot and with whom there is no variance of ideas on political conditions or necessities of state, is running also like the present executive, independent of any factional entanglements. He bases his candidacy on the record made by him when he was Governor in 1911-1915.

He advocates new legislation for the upbuilding of the affairs of the Commonwealth. He has said he will do his utmost to uphold the laws of Pennsylvania, including the dry enforcement measures put through by Governor Pinchot. In his inaugural address, the Governor advocated the passage of 36 bills, and when he left office, there were 34 on the statute books. He is openly against the gang methods of politics, and has declared he does not want a vote that cannot come to him with a clear conscience.

Mr. Fisher is affiliated with Mr. Pepper on the ticket, and what may be said of the campaign waged for the latter is true of the former. He has many friends, and is a man of political experience.

Mr. Phillips declares openly that he is against the Volstead Act, and makes this an issue for attracting votes. His efforts, it is believed, will have a tendency to split the Vare-Beidleman "wet" vote. In all the result will be watched in Pennsylvania with keen interest. If the liquor interests should win in the primaries, there is not the slightest doubt but that there will be an independent ticket in the field in November.

Pennsylvania's Contest Proves Old-Fashioned 'Whirlwinder'

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 15 (Special)—Campaigning in Pennsylvania's contest for Republican Senatorial and gubernatorial nominations and control of the party organization has taken on a little more speed. Certain candidates and their supporters now are using minute men for speeches, airplanes for transportation and tremendous volumes of advertising. The radio also is to be employed.

The situation in the Democratic Party is no less tense as the nomination for Governor is considered of high strategic importance this year and there is a contest resulting that of 1912 for control of the State Committee. Like the Republicans, the Democrats are looking ahead to the preliminaries to election of national delegates in 1928.

Parliaments of Representative William S. Vare have met the campaigning of Governor Pinchot in the anthracite counties in company with John L. Lewis, head of the mine workers, and the series of rallies held in interest of Senator George Wharton Pepper in Philadelphia the last two days by a claim of at least 520,000 votes for Mr. Vare for Senatorial honors out of the 1,325,000 Republican votes they estimate will be cast Tuesday. Vare men are putting Mr. Pepper third. Governor Pinchot reiterated the greatest confidence in his election and expressed himself as delighted with his efforts in the hard coal field, where wet sentiment is strong. But where the miners have endorsed the Governor, the Pepper people have characterized the Vare estimates and claims of 10 counties as an absurdity.

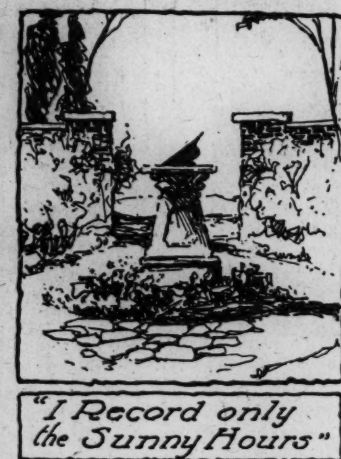
Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, will speak for the Pepper-Fisher ticket in Pittsburgh, and spend the time between now and the primary in his home city, while Secretary of Labor James J. Davis will make some tours in the final drive. Senator David A. Reed has joined the speakers for renomination of his colleague.

Edward E. Beidleman of Harrisburg, who has thrown his lot with M. Vare, will close a tour with the Philadelphia Representative tomorrow and be accorded a demonstration at home. The Beidleman endorsement by the State Federation of Labor was countered today by publication of an endorsement of John S. Fisher by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in which he said Labor should "wake up." Mr. Fisher and Mr. Pepper have been speaking from the same platform of late and their campaigns are now united. The greatest advertising campaign known in Pennsylvania newspapers has been conducted for them.

John K. Tener has added a demand for an overhauling of the educational system to his Sunday afternoon amusements law platform, but has conducted a quiet campaign compared to that of the top liners. The wet propaganda of Representative Thomas W. Phillips has been spread over half the State by airplanes, which drop envelopes containing his arguments, and the machines headed west to his home section today.

The Democratic state organization is backing Judge S. E. Shull of Monroe County for the gubernatorial nomination with a wet angle to the fight conducted for Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell. Judge W. E. Porter, backed by Vance C. McCormick and

other men prominent in the Wilson administration, has made a wide-spread and determined effort on the dry platform, but the Shull people claim they will win out even with the Bonniwell forces in the field.



Ottawa, Canada
Special Correspondence

A YOUNG woman who had enjoyed the advantages of a good home found it necessary in her early twenties to go out into the world to earn her living. She obtained a position in an important legal firm, but it was a time of depression and salaries were low.

After three years of work, with but one increase, she was called one day into the room of the senior member of the firm, who inquired as to the amount of her salary. All her dealings heretofore had been with the junior member of the firm, who had charge of the financing of the office and its staff.

When she replied to the kindly inquiry, he said the remuneration was not adequate for the work she was doing, and sent her to the one in charge of the finances with a message to grant an increase. She was informed, however, that this was not possible in view of the circumstances. When the senior partner heard the reply, he said: "Then much as I shall miss your services, in justice I must see that you receive an adequate salary elsewhere."

Through his kind efforts, the young woman found herself in a few weeks in a position where her salary was almost doubled. This incident did much to inspire self-confidence in her business ability—before that she had been timid and self-depreciatory.

Later enabled her to accept a position of much responsibility, which she enjoyed for many years. The memory of that gracious, kindly act of justice and unselfishness has left an ineradicable glow of gratitude in the heart of the recipient.

(From the New York Times)
New York, N. Y.

THE hunting qualities of Spot, a five-year-old beagle owned by P. Sergeant Robert Pawson of Whitestone, have been smoothed by the mother instinct of the dog. In spite of five years of training and an excellent record as a hunter, Spot has adopted six motherless chickens in the Pawson home.

The sergeant gave the chickens to his children, who kept them in a box. Spot strolled over to investigate. There was just room for her in the box and she climbed in. The chicks snuggled under her thick hair, and since then the dog and chicks have been inseparable.

IMPORTANT PLACES FOR WOMEN VOTERS

Arrangements Made for Ensuring Two Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 15—Appointments and assignments of important posts, for the carrying on the work of the National League of Women Voters in the next two years, have been announced by the board of directors. The league, which is now operating under a biennial convention plan, will not meet again until 1928.

Mrs. Walston Chubb of St. Louis, Mo., is the new chairman of the Women-in-Industry Committee. In her office work at Oberlin and Columbia University, Mrs. Chubb specialized in subjects relating to public and social welfare, and for 10 years was identified with the American Association for Labor Legislation. She succeeds Miss Mollie Ray Carroll, professor of social science at Goucher College, who was elected fifth vice-president at the league's recent annual convention.

Miss Carroll's new responsibilities carry with it the portfolio of head of the Department of Public Welfare, a department now assuming direction of the work of the league's committees on education, child welfare, living costs, and women in industry.

Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser of Cedar, O., relinquishes the secretaryship, a post she had held for three years, to become fourth vice-president. She becomes head of the Department of Efficiency in Government, a place held by Miss Belle Sherwin, league president, since 1921. Miss Ruth Morgan of New York City is to continue as head of the Department of International Co-operation to prevent war, a place she has filled since the department was organized.

Three women, specialists in the fields of legislation, public welfare in government and the work of interesting new voters, are to serve the league; Mrs. Maud Wood Park, former president, counselor on legislation; Miss Julia C. Lathrop of Rockford, Ill., counselor on public welfare in government; and Miss Gertrude Ely of Bryn Mawr, Pa., counselor on new voters.

WORLD GEOLOGISTS TO MEET IN MADRID

NEW YORK, May 15—Dr. George P. Merrill, head curator of geology in the National Museum, under the Smithsonian Institution, is on his way to Madrid to represent the Society of America at the fourteenth International Geological Congress.

The sessions of the congress, of which King Alfonso of Spain is honorary president, will last from May 24 to May 31. They will be attended by leading geologists from every land, who will discuss some of the major problems at present facing their studies.

WOMAN'S PARTY TO GO TO PARIS

Delegates Named to International Suffrage Alliance Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 15—The National Woman's Party will send 25 delegates to attend the World Congress of the International Suffrage Alliance in Paris, it is announced at headquarters.

The following statement of the purpose of the delegation was made by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, president: "The National Woman's Party, desiring to do everything possible to help further international co-operation among women has accepted the invitation of the International Suffrage Alliance to send fraternal delegates to the approaching convention and hopes that its members may at this time form new and cleaner contacts with feminists of other countries in order that they may work together for their common objects."

"The National Woman's Party representing those women in the United States who believe in complete equality for women including equal industrial opportunities, wishes also to combine its strength and its effort with that of the groups in other countries who hold a similar position."

The delegation, which is sailing on Friday, May 14, will include Miss Doris Stevens of New York, Mrs. Belmont, and Miss Jessie Dell, civil service commissioner. Mrs. Abby Scott Baker of Washington, political chairman, and Miss Anita Pollitzer, secretary of the party, are in Paris arranging for the reception of the delegation. Other delegates are:

Mrs. Loring Pickering and Mrs. James Hamilton Morton, California; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Miss Katherine Hilles and Miss Mabel Vernon, Delaware; Miss Elsie Hill, Connecticut; Mrs. Townsend Scott, Mrs. I. H. Dixon and Mrs. Amelia H. Walker, Maryland; Miss Eleanor Callahan, Massachusetts; Mrs. Burnita S. Matthews, Mississippi; Miss Anne Martin, Nevada; Miss Lucy Branham, Miss Judia M. Pollitzer and Miss Amy R. Juengling, New York; Mrs. Emma Brownell, and Mrs. Elizabeth Culbertson, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Lee Loeb, South Carolina; Mrs. Nell Mercer and Mrs. Dexter Otey, Virginia; Miss Mary H. Marshall and Miss Mary D. Powell, Washington, D. C., and Miss Estelle P. Hellman, Wyoming.

Members of the National Woman's Party who are now traveling in Europe and will meet the delegation in Paris include:

Mrs. John Jay White, Mrs. Clarence M. Smith, Mrs. Charlotte Ives Boiesval, Mrs. Osgood Fell, and Miss Florence Regatt, New York City; Mrs. O. H. Cobb, Mrs. F. W. Hart, and Mrs. Paul W. Ward, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. Edward Gould, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Miss Joy Webster, Mrs. Peter Drury, and Miss Sheldon Jackson, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Gertrude Pelletier, Pontiac, Mich.; Miss Edith Phelps, Chicago; Miss Ella Riegel, Philadelphia, and Miss Carol Truax, Colorado Springs, Colo.

BUILD SAFE ROADS. PLEA TO ENGINEERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 15—Making the highways safe for modern traffic is one of the biggest problems of the present day. W. H. Connell, retiring president of the American Road Builders Association, declared at the annual meeting of the Association at the Engineer's Club here. "The building of safety into the highways has not been given enough consideration," he said.

"While drastic measures must be taken to eliminate reckless driving, a great deal of money must also be spent on the elimination of dangerous conditions on the public highways," said Mr. Connell. "Many of the highways are entirely inadequate from the safety standpoint for modern traffic, having been originally designed for horse-drawn vehicles. The elimination of hazards should be carried on jointly with the construction of new roads, and through the improvement of those already constructed."

STANDARD OIL INJUNCTION OFF

LINCOLN, Neb., May 15 (Special)—Judge J. B. Raper has dissolved the temporary injunction obtained at Auburn, Neb., by O. S. Spillman, state's attorney-general, against the Standard Oil Company, which prohibited it from charging varying rates for gasoline at different points in the State. The court said it would decide the case on its merits later, upon the agreement of the company that it would not change the present rate levels of 23½ cents, including state tax.

Mr. Spillman says that the action of the court is satisfactory as the trial had given him the information he desired to form the basis of future action against the Standard. He says that the sales officers of the company admitted having sold gasoline from its tank wagons and at its filling stations for less than cost, and that this establishes that it practiced discrimination from which the only possible inference is that it was to destroy competition.

Three women, specialists in the fields of legislation, public welfare in government and the work of interesting new voters, are to serve the league; Mrs. Maud Wood Park, former president, counselor on legislation; Miss Julia C. Lathrop of Rockford, Ill., counselor on public welfare in government; and Miss Gertrude Ely of Bryn Mawr, Pa., counselor on new voters.

EQUIPMENT MERGER EFFECTIVE TODAY

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Acquisition of Railway Steel Spring Company by American Locomotive Company became effective today with the election of Frederick F. Fitzpatrick, president of Railway Steel Spring, as president of the consolidated company, succeeding William H. Woodin, who was made chairman of the board.

Directors of American Locomotive Company were increased from 11 to 15. A. S. Henry of New York, George B. Motherol of Pittsburgh, and Seward Prosser, chairman of the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, having been elected in addition to Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Altman Square

B. Altman & Co.

Altman Square



PLAYING THE GAME

GOLFING

HERE is Diane at her four favorite sports! And she is just as skilled in her playing as she is in dressing the part.

For instance, she says that keeping your eye on the ball is no more important than the clothes you wear. So she considered it a fine stroke to discover at B. Altman & Co. the Meadow Brook* trouser frock. (\$25.00 to \$58.00)

Her hat, too, is critically chosen. It must be informal, careless. And what could be more unconcerned than a pliant felt after Reboux that turns down all around. (\$12-75)

*Registered

MOTÖRING

THE open road beckons—and no matter where it's going—Diane follows in a costume highly relevant.

She avoids the inept, the ill-suited—those dangerous curves ahead in sports clothes.

She is seen here in an imported three-piece suit selected in the sports department at Altman Square. (\$248.00)

The skirt and coat are fashioned of a knitted fabric—no wrinkling. Patterned in a black-and-white checked design—quantities of chic.

BATHING

WHEN Diane goes out to swim, she wears an Altman suit of shirt and shorts that gives her an abundance of freedom.

The shorts are red, the shirt white, and there is a red blazer to match that is a protection when taking the sun on the sand. (The suit, \$7.50. The blazer, \$10.00.)

Effective, when watching the waves, is the suit of Roman-striped silk with cape and cape to match. (Suit with bloomers, \$45.00. Cape, \$45.00. Cap, \$3.90.)

TENNIS

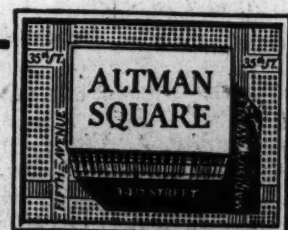
AS much of a strategist at tennis as she is in choosing the frock to wear.

No wonder Diane can make the smashing return shown here—her imported silk frock was especially designed for playing this vivid game. (\$48.00)

Sports Clothes, Third Floor
Hats and Shoes, Second Floor
Bathing Togs, Third Floor



In case of any doubt about your clothes consult our Type Fashions Adviser, Third Floor



FIFTH AVENUE
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK

MADISON AVENUE
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET
NEW YORK

SOCIETY HELPS
FREED WOMEN

London Hostel in 1925 Took
194 Women From Prison
—Found Work for 100

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 14.—A quiet, unassuming work is being carried on in London by the society which cares for women and girls discharged from Holloway prison on completion of their sentences. During last year, although fewer women were discharged, nearly 200 more were assisted and work of various kinds was found for 300 of them. Actually nearly 2000 were assisted in one way or another.

As a speaker at the annual meeting of the society, she put it, the period immediately on release is to a woman often more terrible than that of imprisonment. Often homeless, penniless, it is then that they turn with gratitude to a helping hand. There has been now for over a year a hostel run by the Holloway Discharged Prisoners Aid Society.

During last year this hostel housed 194 women on the day of their discharge and of these 100 were placed in situations. The average length of stay was one week, which gave the women time to look round. Girls needing an outfit for service were supplied, fares were paid to destinations, and a partial outfit was given to every girl who was admitted. This was only made possible by the gifts of clothing made to the hostel.

Holloway is the prison for women from the southeastern counties, and branches of the aid society are being formed gradually in the 13 counties concerned. The work is carried on from the time a woman enters the prison, so that she gets to know members of the society and can feel that she is in friendly hands when she comes out. In the prison every prisoner has an opportunity for education when her eight hours' work is done, the teachers giving their services voluntarily.

Progress in Churches

NATIONAL and world-wide interests of the Congregational churches will be discussed at the 124th annual meeting of the New Hampshire Congregational Conference, to be held in Newport, May 15 to 20. Plans for the future development of Congregational mission work will be among the important topics.

A reorganization of the world-wide Congregational mission work in order to increase efficiency and economy is being undertaken this year. Thirteen separate societies are being merged into a single foreign mission board and a unified group of four homeland societies. The merger, voted by the National Council of Congregational Churches at its annual meeting last October at Washington, D. C., will be largely accomplished, it is believed, by the next meeting which will be in Omaha in 1927.

"The merger," according to the Rev. Dr. Frederick L. Fagley, of New York, secretary of the Commission on Missions, "is moving rapidly, when the vastness of the work is taken into consideration. Over 200 American-trained workers are employed in Congregational home and foreign missions. The total of annual expenses of the work is about \$5,000,000 and the total value of mission property, including vested funds, is about \$50,000,000. The new Congregational foreign mission board will consist of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, with which will be merged three women's societies organized in the eastern, central and the Pacific states. The American Board was founded in 1810 and is the oldest foreign missionary society in the United States."

The name "Foyers de l'Ame" has been adopted by several liberal religious societies in Brussels, Ghent and Charleroi, where addresses are delivered by modernist ministers of religion, members of the university, and others eminent in education and professional circles, on subjects conducive to moral and religious education. In connection with the movement a monthly review, entitled "Les Conférences du Foyer," and aiming at being the "Organ of the New Reformation," has been started.

At the National Triennial Conference of English Unitarians, held at Sheffield, it was reported that the number of subscribing congregations had increased from 174 to 219, and the number of subscribing associations from 21 to 28. Dr. Henry Gow, Manchester College, Oxford, was elected president. The Revs. R. Travers Herford and Dendy Agate were made joint secretaries.

The Bishop of Gloucester is paying a visit to Serbia to renew acquaintance with the many Serbian students who were among his pupils at Oxford, and who are now in various positions, lay and clerical, in that country.

Nearly \$10,000,000 was spent during the last year by the four benevolent boards of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, the Associated Press reported. Dr. Lewis Seymour Mudge, State Clerk, compiled the figures for the fiscal year, which ended March 31, for presentation to the Presbyterian General Assembly when it meets at Baltimore, May 27.

The statistics show these expenditures: Board of Foreign Missions, \$4,773,952, which was \$85,993 more than its receipts for the year; Board of National Missions, \$5,525,550, or \$611,784 beyond its income for the 12 months; Board of Christian Education, \$398,593, of which \$57,000 was applied to its deficit of the previous year; Board of Ministerial relief, and sustenance \$537,130.

The building of the east end of Lagos Cathedral, the foundation stone of which was laid last year by the Prince of Wales when in Africa, is well advanced. The diocese of Lagos has an area of some 232,000 square miles, populated by 11,000,000 people, of whom 80,000 are Christians.

A bronze tablet dedicated to the chaplains who did not return from the World War, has been unveiled at Arlington, Va.

As a result of the International Conference on Life and Work at Stockholm last year, the governing body of the Anglican Church in Wales has passed a resolution appointing six delegates to attend a conference of representatives of Christian Communions in the Principality to consider how far it is possible to promote mutual understanding and co-operation between them.

The representation of the church

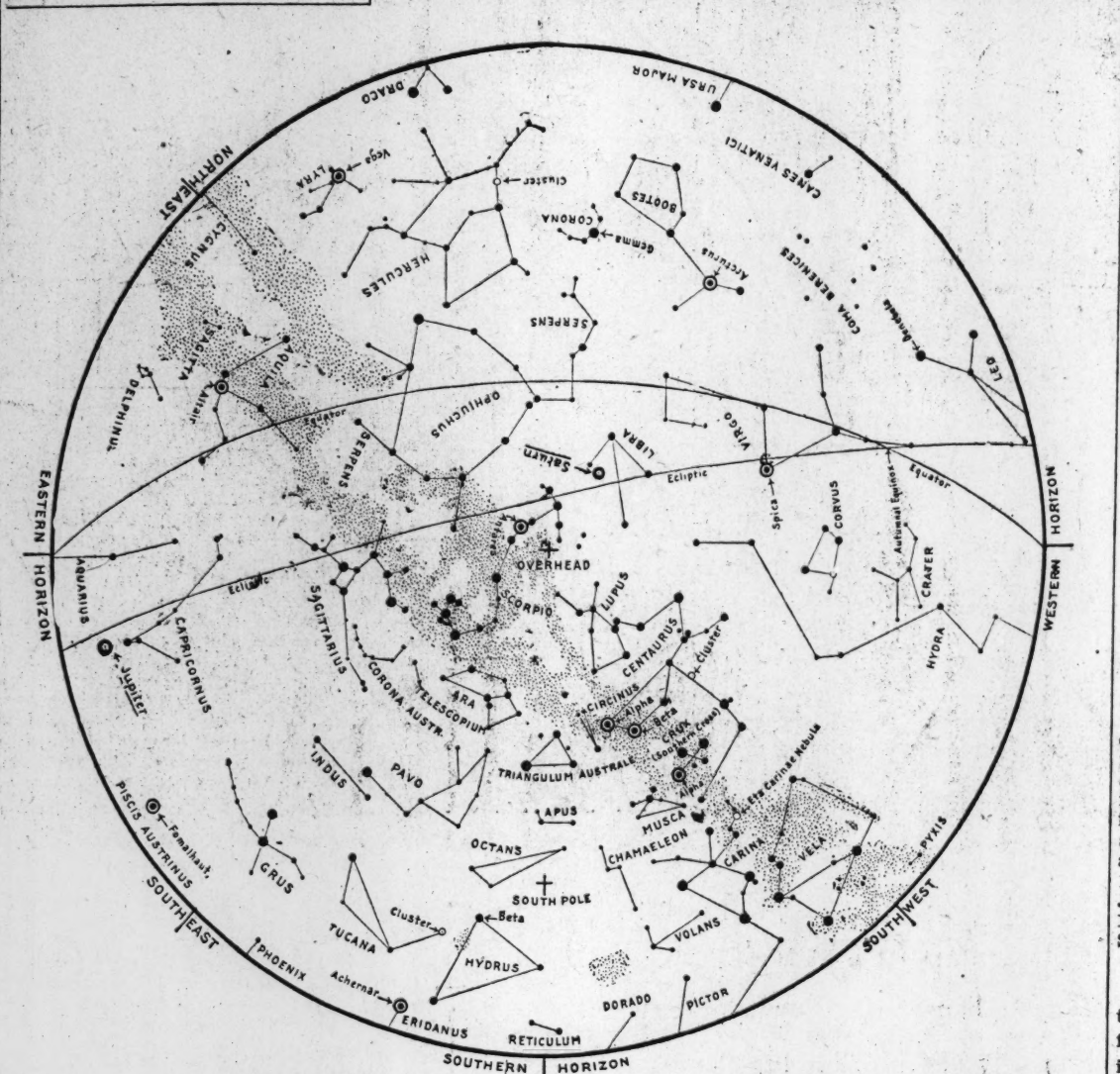
The Southern Heavens
for June Evenings

By EDWARD SKINNER KING
Professor of Astronomy at Harvard Observatory

ONE of the most unique creations of the heavens may now be seen in the constellation Libra. It is the beautiful planet Saturn. Named in honor of the Latin deity of agriculture and civilization, Saturn was the most distant planet known to the ancients. The outer planets, Uranus and Neptune, discovered in 1781 and 1846, were the products of the telescope and mathematical analysis. Without the telescope, Saturn itself is a giant planet. Its diameter is nine times that of the earth. The flattening at the poles is marked. Indeed, the difference between the equatorial and polar diameters is about 8000 miles, equal to the diameter of the earth. Although Saturn possesses 760 times the volume of the earth, the ratio of its mass is only 95 times. Thus, it is

careful for astronomers, if any could exist in that world.

Saturn in itself is a giant planet. Its diameter is nine times that of the earth. The flattening at the poles is marked. Indeed, the difference between the equatorial and polar diameters is about 8000 miles, equal to the diameter of the earth. Although Saturn possesses 760 times the volume of the earth, the ratio of its mass is only 95 times. Thus, it is



The June Evening Sky for the Southern Hemisphere

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia, but will answer for localities much further north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on June 7 at 11 p. m., June 23 at 10 p. m., July 8 at 9 p. m., and July 23 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

In Wales at the World Conference on Faith and Order at Lausanne next year was approved. This conference will be attended by 500 delegates from all parts of the world.

Long established Presbyterian and Methodist churches in the Van Nest section of the Bronx, N. Y., have just voted to federate. (This union is said to be the first of its kind in the city.) Such groupings are becoming common in smaller communities.

Vocational day was celebrated by the Presbyterian Church on the first Sunday in May. Among methods used to spread the appeal for enlistment in the Christian ministry was a chain of addresses from radio stations throughout the United States.

The sixth national conference of social workers of the Episcopal Church is to be held in Cleveland, May 22 to 26.

As a move toward abolishing war, churches co-operate with schools throughout the world in the observance of an annual world good will day.

The religious forces of the United States under the leadership of the Commission on International Justice and Good Will of the Federal Council of Churches established International Good Will Sunday to be observed annually on the Sunday nearest March 18, which is the anniversary of the meeting of the first Hague Peace Conference.

Three other great religious organizations back the plan. Officers of the Christian Endeavor Union, the Epworth League and the Baptist Young People's Union called upon their members to take part. Special exercises were scheduled by Sunday schools and young people's organizations throughout the United States.

The move for the observance of a special day in the interests of international good will by young people was inaugurated by the World Federation of Educational Associations. Many colleges and universities observe the day.

TOLEDO FLOWER FOLK UNITE
TOLEDO, May 8 (Special Correspondence).—To foster more flower gardens, exhibits and eventually a city botanical garden or arboretum the Toledo Horticultural Society has been formed with Charles E. Chittenden as the first president.

HAVE YOUR
DRY CLEANING MOTHPROOFED
(Yes, we do it)

GAY'S LAUNDRY and
DRY CLEANING PLANT
Evans Ave. and 4th St. Myers, Fla.
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Elite Beauty Shoppe
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scope we should never have learned the wonderful character of the system of Saturn. It is a microcosm, without parallel within our knowledge, in the universe. If Jupiter with its moons exhibited to Galileo a miniature working model of the solar system, then Saturn with its 10 satellites and three concentric rings presents an intermediate or perhaps an advanced stage of planetary evolution.

The nearest approach to a similar ring formation is found in the belt of 1000 planetoids encircling the sun in the region lying between Mars and Jupiter. This is a very good analogy for the Saturnian rings, are composed of a swarm of particles, tiny satellites pursuing their individual orbits around the planet. There must be myriads of them to give the solid appearance seen in the telescope. They do not keep exact step, because acting according to the laws of celestial mechanics the outside members of the procession go slowest. Indeed, the whole structure must be in a condition of flux, due to perturbations produced by the interaction of the separate particles.

The rings are beautifully placed for telescopic observation now. Sometimes, the thin ring-sheet becomes invisible to us, when it is turned edgewise to the earth. This happens at intervals of 15 years, or half of the Saturnian year. The last occasion was in 1921. The outermost ring is expanded to a diameter of 168,000 miles; the inner ring clears the surface of the planet by 10,000 miles. The night sky on Saturn must be brilliant from these magnificent rings and numerous moons which attend the planet. The illumination is probably greater than

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Saturn. The lunar months, according to different moons, vary from one to 550 days. The outermost moon, Phoebe, cannot be a large factor in the sky, as its distance is nearly 8,000,000 miles from the planet. Incidentally, we may mention that it does not follow the trend of the other satellites; it moves backward from east to west.

Saturn is worthy of our notice, for it is one of the greatest marvels in the heavens. Its golden surface marked by colored belts, its rings and galaxy of moons make it a very complex system. It furnishes us with many questions which have not yet been answered.

The Constellations
The sky is especially brilliant this month. The Scorpion is in the zenith. Surrounded by Sagittarius, Ara, Lupus, Libra and Ophiuchus, it excels them all in its aggressive figure. In the southwest are the Centaur and the various constellations which once made up the sky-picture of the celebrated ship Argo. The Southern Cross is in the same quarter, partially inclosed by an arm of the Centaur.

Virgo, Hydra, Corvus, Crater and Leo are in the west. Northwest we can see Bootes, Corona, Hercules and Lyra. The most striking figure in the east is Aquila or the Eagle, winging its flight with outspread wings. In appearance it looks more like a bow fitted to shoot toward Sagitta. Beneath is the Dolphin, Capricorn and Grus toward the southeast are not conspicuous, except by isolation. Ten first-magnitude stars are now visible, as shown by the accompanying map.

The phases of the moon, given in Greenwich time for June and July follow: Last quarter on June 3 at 8:09 a. m., new moon on June 10 at 10:08 a. m., first quarter on June 18 at 11:14 a. m., full moon on June 25 at 9:13 p. m., last quarter on July 2 at 1:02 p. m., new moon on July 9 at 11:06 p. m., first quarter on July 18 at 2:55 a. m., full moon on July 25 at 5:13 a. m., and last quarter on July 31 at 7:25 p. m.

The moon will be nearest to the earth on June 1, June 23 and July 26; farthest from the earth on June 16 and July 14. During the two months it will pass the planets in the following order: Jupiter on June 2, June 29 and July 26; Mars on June 3, July 2 and July 31; Uranus on June 4, July 1 and July 28; Venus on June 7 and July 6; Mercury on June 11 and July 12; Neptune on June 15 and July 12; Saturn on June 22 and July 20.

The Planets
Saturn is the conspicuous planet in the evening, located in Libra, not far from the zenith. Note how steadily its yellow ray shines. The planet is now retrograding; after July 25 it will resume its regular westerly movement among the stars. Jupiter rising with Capricornus brightens the vicinity. It begins to retrograde or move westward among the stars on June 16. Mercury may be seen as an evening star about July 10, when it is at its greatest distance east of the sun. The other planets are in the morning sky. Mars is in conjunction with Uranus on June 12. The latter retrogrades after July 5. Venus is the bright star seen before sunrise. Neptune is still near the sun, and faint as yet.

An eclipse of the sun occurs on July 9-10. As the moon at that time will be nearly at its greatest distance from the earth, its shadow-cone will not quite reach the earth's surface. Hence, the lunar disk will not cover the sun completely; a ring of sunshine will be left shining. It is called an annular eclipse. The path of the annulus is entirely on the Pacific Ocean. The eclipse will be visible as a partial eclipse from northeastern Australia to southwestern North America. Being annular, it is of little importance in furthering our knowledge of the sun.

Rotation of Planet
The rotation of the planet is rapid, giving a remarkably short day. Two of our days equal nearly five days in Saturn. Stranger still the period varies with the location. The temperature zones have a slightly longer day than the torrid zone. Evidently, what we determine as the diurnal rotation is combined with systematic drifts in the gaseous envelop of the planet. The climatic zones should be marked in character. Terrestrial seasons, as we know, are caused by a tip of 23½ degrees of the earth's axis to its orbit. Saturn's axis tips all of 27 degrees, which should give pronounced seasons. We do not know what the temperature is on Saturn, but probably it is too low for living creatures.

The 10 moons should afford much subject matter for almanacs in very light. The density is one-eighth that of the earth or about five-sevenths the density of water. We can conceive of Saturn floating in water, if a sufficiently large pond could be provided.

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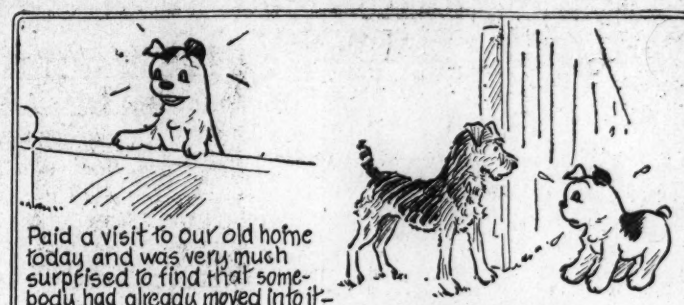
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The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



I wanted to look around a little but a big dog stopped me at the back gate. He gave me a chilly stare and said: 'You can't come in here—this is private property.'

Well, was I flabbergasted! But I finally managed to tell him that I used to be my home and I just had come back for a short visit.

He softened up a little then, so I said: 'By the way, I left several nice bones here when I moved away—if you can make use of them I'll be glad to show you where they are buried!'

That's all I had to say, and a moment later we were galloping toward the back lot where I usually kept the best ones.

SUNSET
STORIES

At the Amusement Park

JACK grinned across the breakfast table at Jerry, and Jerry winked at Jack.

"Well, when are you going to tell us, Daddy?" asked Jack.

"Tell you what?" their father wished to know.

"About the big surprise you have planned for us for today," said Jerry.

"Surprise? What makes you think your father has planned a surprise?" inquired their mother.

The two boys laughed and Jack said: "We felt it coming. Whenever you don't tell us what we are going to do on a holiday, we know that a big surprise is coming at the last minute."

"You little monkeys!" exclaimed their mother. "Well, this time you are right. How would you like to go to the amusement park with you father and cousins?"

The boys had never been to an amusement park, so they let out a whoop of joy though they were still at the table. In a few minutes their cousins, Tom and Henry, arrived. A long ride in the subway and a short ride across country and there they were at the beach.

Giant wheels loomed in the air with cars suspended in them. Scenic railways built on trestles curved and looped high overhead. Aeroplanes whirled about poles. Perhaps you have been to a big amusement park, so you may know about all the wonderful things that these boys now saw for the first time—the balloons, sweets, slideshows, merry-go-rounds, hurdy-gurdies, and all the other interesting things.

First, Mr. Johnson and the four boys walked up the street, looking at everything. Then they walked down the other side, looking at everything. Then they walked along the board walk and looked at the ocean. And then Mr. Johnson bought five tickets, each having 10 numbers on it. He gave each of the boys a ticket and kept one for himself.

They passed through a huge gate into a large park called Dreamland, where there was a scenic railway, a merry-go-round, a steeplechase, and ever so many more things. Each number on their tickets was good for one trip on any of these. So you see each boy could have 10 wonderful rides. All they had to do was to show their ticket, which was punched each time. There were ever so many things to do, so each of them was allowed to choose the 10 he liked best.

They began by trying to walk through a revolving cylinder. It was like a big barrel that rolled and rolled, but remained in the same place. When they tried to walk through it their feet flew up and down they fell. After that they went off in different directions, each one where he wished. They were to meet at the ice cream stand, when they had used up their tickets. Mr. Johnson was the first to arrive. Then came Jack and Henry and Tom. But Jerry did not appear. So they set out to look for him. They found him still in the revolving barrel. He had used all his tickets in learning to walk in it. There he was, dancing and jumping and doing all sorts of stunts. He had been so interested that he had not realized that he would not be able to do all the other things too.

"At any rate, come along and have some ice cream with us," said his father.

Jerry felt rather sad at first about the other wonderful things he had wanted to do. But later in the summer when he and his little friends had a circus, he was glad he had learned to do this trick, for he took the prize for the very best trick.

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LATEST BOYS' "GANG" ACTIVITY FOUND IN KINDNESS TO ANIMALS

Band of 400 Youngsters on New York's Lower West Side
Discovers Worth-While Field of Adventure in
Rescuing Helpless and Protecting Weak

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 11.—More than 5000 humane posters, the work of children from nearly 300 elementary schools in Greater New York, have been entered in the 1926 contest conducted by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and are now on exhibition at the headquarters of the society.

The posters cover a variety of subjects, and show the interest which school children are taking in all the branches of humane activities. In nearly every instance both the drawing and the title have carried the message of humaneness. One child, pleading for a dog's freedom, has submitted this caption on his poster: "I like to run and jump and play, so do not tie me up all day."

Another has submitted this on behalf of Tabby:

When leaving the city, please think of your kitty.

Don't leave me to roam, but find me a home.

An entire section of the exhibit is devoted to the work of the primary children, most of whom are under 10 years of age. Young Horton Sablin, a six-year-old enthusiast from Public School No. 32 in Queens, has submitted a peaceful scene in the barnyard, with a boy and his pals of the chicken coop, and he has entitled the picture "Good Friends."

There will be \$1000 worth of awards in gold, silver and bronze medals, and the posters will be judged for the originality of their titles as well as for the designs themselves. An otherwise inferior drawing may thus be raised to the gold medal class by the appeal in the childish verse or rhyme with which it is captioned.

Down on the lower West Side, on the southernmost fringes of Greenwich Village, in a district that is a blending of the heterogeneous masses of the congested areas of Dublin, Rome and London's East End, the movement for the expression of love, kindness and gentleness has crystallized to the point of concrete, practical expression.

Undoubtedly the spirit that prompts these things has always been there and has found expression frequently in dark alleys and in many a squalid old house. But it was left for the boys, 400 strong, of Public School No. 95, in Clarkson Street to band together in a new kind of "gang" and start a movement to make kindness to their fellowman and to animals an aim, a rule that must not be violated.

"I promise to protect the weak and the helpless and, when possible, relieve suffering wherever found." That is the pledge taken by 400 pupil members of what is known in the southern tip of the village as Public School No. 95 Humane Society, stated in June, 1923, by one of the teachers, Miss Margaret Bonnell.

And today the boys of this school, few of whom once would have taken such a pledge and kept it, are lending their services daily for the rescue and protection of stray kittens and dogs, horses and even birds.

Daily Reports Made

According to Miss Bonnell, not a day passes that some lad does not bring in a neglected kitten or report the prevention of an act of cruelty. Sometimes a boy reports a cruelty without having corrected it. In this case there are always volunteers. A boy came in out of a pouring rain

one day and reported he had seen two kittens abandoned in a box over in West Broadway. Miss Bonnell asked him why he did not bring the kittens with him and he replied that he had nothing in which to carry them. The boys that were grouped around him chimed in with their suggestions.

"I'd have got a box," said one.

"I'd have used my cap," said another.

"I'd have carried them under my coat," said a third.

The volunteers were many, but it was discovered that Jimmie, a dark-eyed, bright-faced boy who smiles a great deal, was the only one that had a coat, and so he set out on the errand of rescue. He came back, drenched to the skin, but he carried the kittens in his cap to protect them from the rain.

Another story is told of two older boys from the junior high department, Vincenzo Sansiveri and Giuseppe Albanese, who were wandering in an open lot on Carmine Street near the school one cold morning in March when they heard a faint cry. They followed up the sound and came upon a pair in which there were two kittens, huddled together. The boys finally found an old sweater to wrap them in, set them back in the wall, and one of the boys put his cap over them.

They carried them back to the school this way, and if the kittens had received more than their share of neglect up to this point in their fluffy existence, any lack of attention was then made up to them. After they had sat for their photographs, E. J. Matthew, one of the teachers in the school, took them home with him, and he now reports that the kittens are great favorites at his house.

Other Places of Good Work

There are other tales of dogs rescued, of horses protected from the driver's whip, of birds sheltered—tales that end happily, thanks to the boys of Public School No. 95, whose faces light up when they tell you of their latest rescue acts. The pets they bring into the school are taken to the homeless department of the League for Animals, and Miss Bonnell has a checking system by which she makes sure that the stray pets brought into the school reach the league safely. Each boy that makes a trip to the league brings back a signed receipt. A pile of receipts several inches high and representing a collection of several months lies in Miss Bonnell's desk, a reminder of the work the boys are doing.

In fact, the work of this independent organization has become so encouraging that the Women's League for Animals has organized a junior branch for school children up to 18 years of age and is establishing humane societies throughout the city. Tales of thoughtless cruelty to dogs and cats are heard of less and less and humaneness on the part of the children of the village is practiced more and more. Here is the "kindly" which is printed on these pupils' bookmarks and which the members of Public School No. 95 Humane Society have pledged themselves to live:

"My teacher says that animals deserve the best of fare: clean, fresh water, healthful food, and every loving care."

"And when they eyes look up to mine—Such dear, appealing eyes—I wonder how could I forget to treat them otherwise."

—Fairmont Snyder.

In the Lighter Vein

Sambo: "Ah want some peppah, please."
Shopekeeper: "What kind? Cayenne or black?"
Sambo: "Ah want some peppah—writin' peppah."

At a coal carter's wedding the happy pair were pelted with coal dust instead of confetti. We hear that a bricklayer has hurriedly broken off his engagement.—Humorist.

Farmer: "If you don't come down out of that tree, I'll let go of the dog collar!"
Small Boy: "Yes, but a dog can't climb a tree."
Farmer: "No, but he can wait under it."

The chairman of the gas company was making a popular address. "Think of the good the gas company has done!" he cried. "If I were permitted a pun, I would say in the words of the immortal poet, 'Honor the Light Brigade.'"

"Oh, what a charge they made!"—Laughter.

Teacher: "Who can describe a caterpillar?"
Tommy: "I can, teacher."
Teacher: "Well, Tommy, what is it?"
Tommy: "An upholstered worm."—Atlantic Seal.

An Australian cricketer is also a poultry farmer. The English players hope he will make a fine collection of goose eggs.—London Opinion.

Alice: "The new fashions will avoid everything freakish."
Minnie: "Won't they look absurd?"

At a recent sale of old armor in London the principal buyers were Americans, and Londoners

are more than a little surprised at this. They evidently don't realize what it means to be a pedestrian over here.—Life.

"What is the difference between a college and a university?"
"At a university the stadium holds 25,000 more."

In Miami, where there has recently been such a boom that even the children got to doing their thinking in big figures, a little boy was walking leisurely along the beach carrying a cat when he met a man. The man asked, "Would you sell that cat?"
Boy: "Yes, sir."
Man: "How much do you want for her?"
Boy: "One hundred thousand dollars, sir."

The man smiled and walked on. Several days later they met again, but the boy had no cat. The man asked: "By the way, my

little man, did you sell your cat?"
Boy: "Yes, sir."
Man: "Did you get your price for her?"
Boy: "Sure I did! I traded her for these two \$50,000 dogs."

AUSTRALIAN HOME FOR PRIME MINISTER
Special from Monitor Bureau—MELBOURNE, April 13.—The Federal Capital Commission has accepted tender for the erection of an official cottage for the Prime Minister of Canberra. The price is \$13,094, and the building is to be completed by July 6.

Like the Houses of Parliament now in course of erection, the Prime Minister's home at Canberra is merely a temporary building. When the federal capital is completed a much more ornate structure will be constructed for occupation by the Prime Ministers of Australia.

School Children Appeal in Pictures for Kindness to Animal Friends



A Few of the Posters Entered by Pupils of Nearly 300 New York Schools in the Prize Contest of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

AMERICA TAKES STAND IN CHINA

Canton Interference With
Hospital Supplies Stops
When Consul Speaks

By MARC T. GREENE

CANTON, April 8 (Special Correspondence)—The American Government has taken a firm stand in the matter of the boycott of the Canton Hospital, an American institution, the American Consul-General, Douglas Jenkins, informing the Canton officials that any further interference with the entry of supplies to the hospital would result in their transportation under an armed guard from the gunboat Helena. The effect of this ultimatum was immediate, and supplies were taken to the hospital last night and this morning without difficulty.

The action of Mr. Jenkins is highly approved here, for the attitude of the Cantonese Government toward this hospital has been the source of much indignation throughout the whole of southern China. It is an institution established and existing almost wholly for the benefit of the Chinese themselves, yet for some reason which the Canton officials have never pretended to explain, the "Red" element was permitted to bring its functioning to a complete standstill some months ago, frightening away all the native attendants and compelling the removal of the inmates.

Dr. Thompson and a few of the American-trained Chinese assistants remained, however, and the work of the institution has been resumed little by little. But within the past few weeks the strike pickets have seemed, for some unexplained reason, bent on extending to the hospital the British boycott. This became so effective that Dr. Thompson finally appealed to the Consul-General.

The Canton Government's submission to the "Red" element in this matter is beyond comprehension by anyone. Disavowing any connection with the boycott officially, yet they have even connived at its extension to this American institution, which exists as a beneficiary to the Chinese themselves. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that Chang either actually ordered the hospital boycotted, or else permitted someone under him to order it; for as soon as the American Government, through its local representative, showed a firm hand, there was an end to the trouble. Thus the extraordinary situation exists that the Canton officials deny that there is a boycott and at the same time have a perfectly obvious hand in it.

This was further emphasized last Saturday when a police boat, manned by "Red" soldiers, fired on some "White" Russians in a launch who were attempting to land supplies from down the river. This the Government terms "smuggling" and authorizes its suppression, thus automatically recognizing the boycott's existence. And although the Cantonese officials are more or less divided on the matter of Communist sympathies, most of the soldier-pickets are "Reds," and prompt to take advantage of any opportunity for vindictiveness toward the other element.

There is, too, another and highly

SPANISH MINERS OPERATE WORKS

Owner Fails, and Men Obtain Government Permission to Run Mine

MADRID, April 28 (Special Correspondence)—Relations between masters and men in Spain were never in appearance better than they are today. It must be taken into account, however, that anything in the nature of a demonstration subversive of public order is made impossible by the precautions taken by the Government and the police authorities throughout Spain. On the other hand, prominence is always given to any particular case which can be brought before the public in which the interests of the working classes appear as benefiting under official auspices.

An attempt is to be made by 250 working miners to run a mine known as the San Vicente Coal Mine, in the province of Asturias. The mine belongs to a private individual who got in arrears in his payments to the men owing to bad times and maladministration. Money was lent to

him by the Miners' Syndicate partly for expenses and partly for the men's wages, but no money was forthcoming.

By a clause inserted in the deed the miners became entitled to run the mine for their own account; they notified the authorities accordingly and asked for permission to enter into possession. The Government have acceded and declare that they view the experiment with sympathy, considering it to be a step in the right direction.

The men felt that the property is heavily in debt and that they must provide the money to pay off the mortgage. It also owes the miners large arrears of wages. They have accordingly petitioned the Government for financial help, and the amount they want has practically been promised them.

It is deserving of very special mention that this particular syndicate has displayed concern not only in

the needs of its own class, but has endeavored to harmonize these interests with the public welfare. In the case in point every possible facility had been given to the proprietor to run the mine before it was decided to take it over.

NEW SCHOOLS FOR OREGON
ASHLAND, Ore., May 7 (Special Correspondence)—Seventy-five thousand dollars will be spent for construction and general improvements of schools in Klamath County before Sept. 1 of this year. Three new schools will be built; the majority of school buildings in the county will have rooms or other improvements added; play sheds, built on the type of the Henley Gymnasium will be placed on several grounds and six cottages to be used for teachers' living quarters will be built. There are at present six of these teachers' cottages in the county.

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MATSON LINE BUYS SOUTH SEAS SHIPS
SAN FRANCISCO, May 15 (AP)—The Matson Navigating Company has purchased the Oceanic Steamship Company, which runs a line of three passenger liners between San Francisco, the South Seas, and Australia.

The Oceanic is one of the pioneers in transpacific trade, and is the only American line of ships to port touching at Australian ports. The company will continue under its own name and its present routes will be maintained.

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GERMAN WOMEN INVENTING MORE
Range of Activity Expected to Extend as Participation in Trade Grows
MANNHEIM, April 27 (Special Correspondence)—In 1922 Miss Mary Anderson, director of the women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., published a very interesting study on American women's contributions in the field of invention based on the records of the United States Patent Office. The results of her survey showed the actual number of patents granted to women inventors is small, but so far an investigation of the records of the Patent Office has not been made. Official figures concerning women's contributions to the sum of inventions do therefore not exist. But a scrutiny of the experiences of the patent agents proves that the range of women's activity in the field of invention is extending, and includes many contributions to basic processes and substances.

In Germany the question what has been done by women in the field of creative labor was also raised, but so far an investigation of the records of the Patent Office has not been made. Official figures concerning women's contributions to the sum of inventions do therefore not exist. But a scrutiny of the experiences of the patent agents proves that the range of women's activity in the field of invention is extending, and includes many contributions to basic processes and substances.

The inventions in the field of personal wear and use seem to be the largest group. This is especially the case with regard to undergarments, outer garments, headwear and garment accessories. Another field which embraces a large number of inventions patented by women is housekeeping. The many household inventions made by women contradict the charge that women have not contributed to the labor-saving devices in the home.

Another favorite field of German women's creative abilities is furniture and its parts, chairs, couches, bedsteads, camp-stools, tables, cabinets, furnishings of all kinds, especially curtains and their appliances, awnings, mattresses, nursery equipment, etc. Sewing and embroidery, knitting and crocheting, lace-making and netting have also called out the resourcefulness of women.

As in Germany women's part in industry is restricted to unskilled labor, it is but natural that the number of women's patents recorded in this field is small. But the larger number of women who enter new trades and professions, the larger the percentage of women-patentees will become.

The development of women's creative power is only a question of training, of opportunities and facilities of experiment. The progress of opportunities will therefore accelerate the hoped-for increase of women's inventions in Germany as well as in other countries.

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Music News of the World

The New Russian Musical Public

By VICTOR BELLAIEV

Moscow, April 22
 DESPITE the present interest in Russian music in Europe and America, and despite the great rôle which Russian music plays in the history of the world's musical progress (it is sufficient to recall here merely the names of Moussorgsky and Stravinsky), Russia as a musical country is now placed in many respects at a disadvantage. Its music is divided into "Russian" and "Soviet" music, and these two so-called categories are often contrasted with each other, as if it were a question of composers belonging to different countries. Furthermore, the question is put: Where is the future of Russian music—in Russia or among the Russian emigrants abroad?

Of course, such a method of putting the question cannot be taken seriously because, in the first place, all the emigré Russian music, before it became emigré, was Russian music—and the same observation holds good for the Soviet music; and in the second place, the future of Russian music unquestionably lies not with the emigrés but with the country which gave birth both to the revolution and to the emigration. An analogous case may be seen in post-revolutionary France, which gave to the world a large number of composers, beginning with Berlioz and ending with Debussy, Ravel and the young contemporaries of the latter.

Future Lies in Russia
 So the future of Russian music is Russia itself. In what position the musical creative faculty of that country at the present moment? Years of revolution and the isolation of Russia from other countries have developed in the Russian composers who remained in their country a strong and deepening influence, and at the same time have sharpened the interest of the Russian musical public in new developments in contemporary music. There probably is scarcely another place in the world where the public of the big symphonic concerts is so much interested in new music as in Russia. But the new Russian musical public, with its interest in new music, does not simply live in for the current fashionable style, is not attracted by the glamour of advertising, but appraises developments from the standpoint of serious musical judgment.

For nearly five years, from 1917 until 1922, Russia was almost completely isolated from the musical life of the rest of the world. It is only for a little more than four years that Russian musicians have been able to become acquainted with new foreign music. And this only in the third season of the Russian musical audiences have heard foreign artists present programs of international significance as well as works of only national significance.

In these last three seasons a number of foreign artists, conductors and soloists, have visited Soviet Russia, where they have met with varying degrees of success, ranging from the warm welcome extended to Egon Petri on his five visits; to Josef Szigeti, who has been four times in Russia; and to Otto Klemperer, who has been here twice—to the quite cold reception accorded to other artists whose names it is unnecessary to mention.

The new Russian musical public has given a varying reception to new compositions as well as to foreign artists who appeared in Russia. While the compositions of Paul Hindemith, several works of Alfredo Casella and Arthur Honegger's "Pacific 231" were enthusiastically received, a number of the works of other composers left the Russian public entirely cold.

Foreign Artists Attracted
 We know that the financial position of central Europe at the present time is not at all satisfactory, and that European artists are glad to obtain engagements in the Balkan countries, in Switzerland and in countries with a high exchange, where their performances are paid for more liberally than in their native countries. Of late Russia has been added to the number of these countries. Russia is of interest to the European artist, not only as a place where he can earn money, but also as a musical country. If we now observe a heightened interest of foreign artists in engagements in Russia, in a short time we shall doubtless witness a vast artistic growth of the country, and along with it a still greater influence of Russia upon the world's music than can be recognized at present.

However this may be, Soviet Russia is already in the position of a country in whose response to the artistic productions of foreign countries there is great interest. In recent years, besides Petri, Szigeti and Klemperer, the following conductors have visited Russia: Hermann Abendroth (Cologne), Oskar Fried (Berlin), Bruno Walter, Pierre Monteux, Fritz Stiedry (Vienna), and Felix Weingartner. Among the soloists mentioned Gottfried Galston (Berlin), Henri Gil-Marche (Paris), Leo Sirota

(Vienna), Michael Zadora (Berlin) and Arthur Schnabel. Other foreign artists who have visited Russia include the violinists Heifetz, Marteau and Yvonne Astruc (Paris), the organist Alfred Sittard (Hamburg) and the guitarist Andre Segovia. The production of "The Distant Bell" in Leningrad attracted to Russia Franz Schreker, who described his trip in the Berlin Journal, Die Musik. Finally, the representatives of the newest French school, the composers Darius Milhaud and Jean Wiener, recently visited Moscow and Leningrad.

The "Soviet" Music
 Along with this factor of the attraction of foreign artists to Russia, we observe a definitely critical and very severe attitude of foreign musicians and music writers toward the music of emigré Russia. While this attitude cannot sustain serious criticism (Stravinsky and Prokofiev have tremendous success in Russia, as Russian composers) it is usually strengthened by a false assumption that confuses artistic revolutionary tendencies in music ("left" tendencies and expressions) with ideological revolutionary music, i.e., music of the revolution. All this leads to many misunderstandings in the appraisal of the productions of new Russian "Soviet" music.

Up till very recently Soviet Russian music was helpless in contrast to dictating these misunderstandings. But little by little this situation is beginning to change for the better. So we see that Soviet Russian music, even if only so far in the person of Nikolai Mikolayev, is beginning to become known beyond the frontiers of its native country and to attract the attention of audiences at foreign symphony concerts. At the same time, Soviet Russia, attracting foreign artists to its borders, is able to judge its contemporary music in comparison with that of foreign countries and not in isolation from it. The foreign artists who now visit Russia begin to realize that the "Soviet" public expresses its views with unusual definiteness and conviction, which is dependent of western European criteria of judgment, and that only

A New Butterfly in Vienna

By PAUL BECHTOLD

Vienna, April 20
 THE custom of some composers of writing music "to order," often derided as a deplorable symptom of our mercenary period, dates back further than such critics

believe. When Haydn was asked why he did not compose a string quartet, his blunt reply was: "Because no one has ordered one from me so far." There is really little cause in this for reproach against composers. The very



TEIKO KIWA

French "Six" Rejected
 One of the late experiments with the receptivity of the Russian public to musical works which, although modern, are of purely national or local significance was the recent Moscow and Leningrad visit of Darius Milhaud and Jean Wiener, arriving with a whole collection of the productions of the Paris "Six." The public of these two Russian capitals, knowing well and highly prize the works of Debussy and Ravel, expressed a definitely negative response to the works of Young France (with the exception of "Pacific 231," already mentioned), and did this not under the influence of a first impression, but as a result of conscious judgment. For the Russian musicians and young music lovers were prepared to understand the new French music, which they knew from the scores, and the broader musical public was prepared to understand the thoughts of the young French school by the better Russian writers. The local significance of these thoughts, their narrowness and lack of general significance—there was the chief defect of this music.

New Russia now displays special interest in new music, but from this new music it demands, above all, strength and content; that is, signs of creative genius, and not a mere working out of technical and narrowly nationalistic problems. Displaying this interest in every novelty, new Russia reserves for itself the right to have its own "personal" opinion about these productions, the usual definiteness and conviction, which is dependent of western European criteria of judgment, and that only

possesses great sensibility, an astonishing memory, and a faculty of assimilation of all styles that is absolutely first rate. And one must add to that an extensive technique of the baton. To be sure, this technique is at present still a little like that of his great model, Toscanini. But that more a matter of external restraint than of certain peculiarities of gesture. What is especially interesting is the remarkable vitality of this young enthusiast and the warmth of his temperament, which is totally different from that of his great model, Toscanini. De Sabata has a splendid career before him and that he will be able to render great service to the Italian musical revival.

German Choir Cancels Concert
 Mussolini's speeches have had an unforeseen and regrettable consequence in the season at the Augusteo; the choir of the Berlin Singakademie, which was engaged to give three concerts in Rome, has canceled its engagements, giving as reason the inopportune moment of the moment. This is the more to be deplored as, had the famous society come to Rome, it would have met with nothing but admiration and respect from the public. Doubtless, the occasion is only postponed, and the Singakademie will probably come next year. But, in the meantime, its nonarrival is a serious loss to the Roman public of admirable works, such as the Mass in B minor and the St. Matthew Passion, for complete success crowned Molinari's noble efforts. Let us then forget the past and look with confidence to the future.

One must also proclaim, thanks to Molinari, two magnificent performances of the super-romantic Requiem of Berlioz, which is so reminiscent of the painting of Delacroix, but unfortunately makes much more noise.

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An Overflow of Students

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, May 12
 MUSIC teaching may be raised to as high a quality, and then increased to as great a quantity as possible, and plenty of pupils, pay-pupils, too, will respond to it and will take advantage of it. Seth Bingham, of the faculty of Columbia University, said today.

A hopeful educational comment for a fine May morning, and a different sort of one from any I have heard in a long time. If Mr. Bingham had made it at 9:15 o'clock, when he first received me, he would have got rid of me in five minutes. But he withheld it until 10:15, and so gave himself the trouble of an hour's lecturing to a class of one. His talk was a delight to me, as an individual of that 2 per cent of the population which is supposed to entertain an interest in matters of sound; but my quest was for a bit of news for the 2 per cent plus the 98 per cent. Here it is, then—a fresh and cheerful thought, worthy of mention. I submit, along with whatever may transpire in the day's doings. Give us the best instruction in music you will, and in as large abundance as you will, we will make use of it and will stand the charges for it besides.

Confident of Prospect
 Only an assistant professor or a professor emeritus, I am inclined to believe, would look at the situation so confidently. Actual professors whom I have talked with take the view that more persons are being trained in the United States to perform and to compose than can ever find careers. Mr. Bingham, being only an assistant professor, with no obligations of infallibility upon him, allows his thoughts and feelings, I should say, free range. The job, as I seize his interpretation, lies ahead of us.

Did he do more than assert something? Did he offer proof? He merely remarked that the demand for first-class schooling in music is above the supply, and that the best institutions have an overflow of students. But let it suffice that somebody in the academic world sees achievement coming. And now for the 2 per cent aspect of the talk, unless 2 per cent is an over-rating. For Mr. Bingham noted that the number in the music department of the university with which he is connected stands at 20,000, or thereabouts; which means 1½ per cent.

Aim to Make Amateurs
 "Our aim," said he, "is to make amateurs, rather than practical musicians; and yet, we give as much scope to those who show originality as we can. A university music department will not follow the conservatory plan. It must treat its subject as one of a number of elements in general culture.
 "We want to develop taste and capacity for listening; and to do so, we find we must consider our material in its technical aspect. We encourage, for example, the study of music from the standpoint of criticism; and we stick to the idea that to learn something about writing music is more useful than to examine and discuss models of composition.
 "In elementary harmony we require 90 hours of class work a year, which is a considerable amount of time for a university student, in the light of the other things that are expected of him. In the advanced

Problem of the Song

"We try, in the advanced harmony course, to get hold of the proper procedure for song, violin and piano composition. We work especially on the problem of the song, going to Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Fauré, Chausson, Debussy and other masters for guidance. The students find texts and write settings for them. I myself encourage them to write in the manner of this or that composer, having no fear but that their own individuality will come out, if there is one to come. But I advise them against remaining in the atmosphere of the past. Their own epoch is the one for them to work in, though to imitate and paraphrase the radical moderns hardly strikes me as advisable at the beginning.
 "In spite of our effort, they fall by the wayside, many of them. They appreciate music, however, the better for their experience."

Cross-Section of Country
 "Now in the university we are a cross-section of the country, are we not? Well, then, we cannot teach in the same manner that they do in France, as some persons hold we should. For here we are Swedish, Jewish, Scottish, Polish, or what you please, as to intellectual and emotional background. There, they are all French.
 "In counterpart, we study the 'species' of the historic discipline; but we move as soon as may be into a free style, ending, as a rule, with exercises in canon and fugue. Counterpoint is hardly less than a year's course. In orchestration, we study the instruments the first half of the year, having a skilled player on the bassoon, or whatever it may be, show us his possibilities of range, color and execution. The second half-year we arrange classic pieces for orchestra and occasionally write original ones. We take up the sonata, rondo, rondo-sonata, minuet and slow-movement forms and analyze them, and use them as patterns for orchestral pieces of our own."

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THE HOME FORUM

Metaphors and Similes

I WONDER what the poets would do without the words, "like," "as if," and their equivalents, even the most modern of them take pains to hide the framework of their thought and to show us only the beautiful finished line. Surely that wonderful little word "like" must have figured in the very first efforts at rhetoric ever achieved by man, perchance one child of the woods saying to another, "Do you see that cloud that floats across the sky, is it not like a fair white swan?" or "Have you beheld the running of the river? it is like the racing of water over the cliff's edge." Many a good Saxon word must have been derived from such thoughts, for our ancestors took delight in seeking out analogies and then transferring their metaphor to the object described and so arriving at "heaven's candle bright" as a synonym for the sun and "the seal's path" for the sea.

For metaphors we employ it, the Anglo Saxons had little use, however, our modern literary usage of comparisons dating back to the first French writers of epic and romance who used metaphor to embellish their story and make it delightful to a public that knew little save the ways of the household and the wild woods. Simple metaphors they usually were, such as those used by Chretien de Troyes who, commenting on the knightliness of his charming Yvain, tells us he was conspicuous as a tall wax or tallow candle easily to be seen; and that his prowess and the superiority of his strength made him as a lion among fawns or a falcon among wild ducks. Short and compact these early comparisons had to be for the very good reason that they were only given the space of one short line. The Renaissance, with all its other gifts, gave back to literature the glorious similes used in ancient epic poetry; these when used by Homer or Virgil were often little poems in themselves—side pictures ornamenting the margin of a great picture. The brave Odysseus, for example, seeking shelter at nightfall in an enchanted forest finds an olive grove thick with strewn foliage and, lying down in the midst of it, covers himself deep in the fallen leaves; so that he lies both safe and warm; then comes the simile, "as when a man hath hidden away a brand in the black embers at an upland farm, one that hath hid the neighbour's nigh, and so saveth the seed of fire, that he may not have to seek a light other where, even so did Odysseus cover him with leaves."

Wonderful and beautiful are these expanded similes when used by the great poets, the orators and rhetoricians of the Old World. Milton delighted to employ their stately aid, telling how Dalia, approached like to "a stately ship Of Tarus, bound for the isles Of Javan or Gadire, With all her braving on, and tackle trim, Salts flood, and streamers waving Courted by all winds that hold them play."

Strangely daring is Milton's com-

parison of the army of bright cherubim attendant on the great Archangel to clouds of vapor that glide:

"Glide meteorous as evening mist Risen from a river o'er the marshy glides And gathers ground fast at the labourer's heel, Homeward returning."

During the whole of the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries we have schools of poetry devoted to simply ornamental images, "ancient poetic jewels" as they have been called—a common stock of poetic comparisons of which the moth, the star, the fountain, daisy and rose are well-known examples. Great writers were able to use even these worn metaphors freshly; lovers of Ronsard will remember how he, particularly, manipulated the traditional graces of the rose in his "Mignonne, allons voir si la rose," while Shakespeare made one of his loveliest songs from the theme of the old Aubade, the mounting of the lark.

"Hark, hark the lark at heaven's gate sings And Phoebus 'gins arise His steeds to water at those springs On calked flowers that lies."

But Shakespeare was the originator of many a new and striking metaphor too, and, open him where you will, you will find apt comparisons; for example

"To have done, is to hang Quite out of fashion like a rusty mail In monumental mockery."

It is a delightful occupation to collect similes and metaphors and adds much to the pleasure of reading; still more delightful does it become if friends agree to exchange their treasures. Modern writers of both poetry and prose sometimes employ analogies which are both daring and beautiful. The novels of George Meredith will yield up many such, Sandra Belloni alone containing a score of striking metaphorical phrases:

"The soft summer hours flew like white birds from off the mounting moon."

"Her face was like the after-sunset across a rose garden with the wings of an eagle outspread on the light."

"They saw the cedar grey-eyed under the moon, and night that clung like a bat beneath its ancient open palms."

Those who delight in the plays of Edmond Rostand will find, upon reading them over, how much this modern troubadour loves simile and metaphor. Hardly a page of his *Princess Lointaine* but contains a beautiful fresh image; in *Cyrano* we find the famous comparison between the withered leaves swept along by a courier's mantle as he passes down a marble stairway and his own, less regrets and bygone sorrows; whilst *Chantecler* contains treasures of symbolic and comic expression.

There are other metaphors than the lyrical. Sir Walter Scott often used amusing figures of speech in his comparisons; as when in Alan Fairford's description of his father's servant he writes: "James, with his long face, lank hair . . . was placed as usual at the back of my father's chair, upright as a wooden sentinel at the door of a puppet show." Or again, when that same lively youth complains of his enforced confinement to his study, telling his friend, as he sat "teased up like a cobbler's linnet to chant the same unvaried lesson from sunrise to sunset."

The simile was also used by Scott as a satirical agent, a suspicious political guest being "like a live mouse at a preaching meeting." The prosperity of an allusion with such a line of course "in the ear of him that hears it." So that allusions to well-known characters, or to famous scenes in the world's literature have to be used with great discrimination.

The Bible and the Pilgrim's Progress have always afforded a store of good similes and metaphors to the writers of English prose; an allusion to either being certain to be recognized and understood wherever the English tongue is spoken. There is an amusing passage in "The Woodlanders," by Thomas Hardy, that well illustrates the use of such a reference. The scene is a little country farm and the author narrates how in the little time that was afforded for putting the house in order in honor of a visitor to Melbury's the parlor had to be cleaned; and "the sweep of Melbury's parlor was at the sweeping of the parlor at the Interpreter's which well-nigh choked the Pilgrim."

There is no doubt that the best metaphors are the most natural ones, the ones that come without anxious thought taking. As Middleton Murry says, too much promptitude to seize upon them is fatal, and "when Turgenev in *Tochokov* Seaquill had reached the point at which he could not see a cloud without immediately saying to himself, 'That cloud is like a piano,' he recognized in himself the symptoms of literary decadence."

Belongings

The white flakes of the blowing snow, The silvery lights of the crescent moon, The jasmine-scented nights of June, The dandelions dancing with the wind, The smell of the new-ploughed ground, The black swallows circling round the moon, The plaintive cry of a bird at night, The wild plum trees in their bridal white, Robins telling their secrets From tree to tree— All of these belong to me.

—Scottie McKenzie Frazier, in "Things That Are Mine."

"This . . . shall be spoken—"

Thou hast thy record in the monarch's hall; And on the waters of the far mid sea; And where the mighty mountain shadows fall, The Alpine hamlet keeps a thought of thee; Where'er beneath some Oriental tree The Christian traveler rests; where'er the child Looks upward from the English mother's knee, With earnest eyes in wondering reverence mild, There art thou known—where'er the Book of Light Bears hope and healing—there, beyond all blight, Is borne thy memory, and all praise above: O, say what deed so lifted thy sweet name, Mary, to that pure silent place of love: One lowly offering of exceeding love.

—Felicia Dorothea Hemans.

Words for Books

What vistas of human effort through unnumbered centuries are unrolled in the very names which describe the process of writing and of transmitting the thoughts of the race! You are reading the conventional symbols of letters on this sheet of paper, and the word paper comes from the papyrus, a tough water plant growing along the Nile. Rolled out and spread into smooth surfaces this ancient Egyptian "paper" was not only inscribed with the records of the descendants of the Pharaohs, but was the sole medium of perpetuating the books of Greece and Rome. The Greek word for these sheets was *biblos*, and after the various parts of the Scriptures were collected they were termed "ta biblia"—that is, "the collection of writings."

For several centuries Egypt was the paper market of the Mediterranean world, but the process of making smooth, durable sheets was long and expensive. Hence the practical-minded Romans experimented with a material nearer home, the inner bark of trees. Eventually they were successful, and so they came to call their "paper" after the name of the bark—"liber," which became the Latin word for book.

One other type of paper was invented in the ancient world. About two hundred years before the Christian era a new process for treating skins of animals was devised in the city of Pergamum in Asia Minor. The king of that city, so the story goes, was thus enabled to build up a splendid library which became one of the wonders of antiquity, for while papyrus could be inserted only on one side, "parchment" (as we now call it, after the name of Pergamum) would take writing on both sides. And this was the beginning of the collection of leaves in the succession in which we now assemble them, instead of rolling the sheets of papyrus into "volumes" (after the Latin word meaning "roll"). So our modern books are not volumes after all!

In the Middle Ages the superiority of this invention of ancient Pergamum was so well recognized that the process was further developed. You will recall that the French word for "cat" is *chat*, from the Latin *catulus*, which means "kitten." But you may have forgotten that from the same source we have derived "vellum," the finest of parchment, although for some reason a "sheepskin" is regarded as academically more acceptable.

Now vellum was all very well for the wealthy clergy and nobility, but our rude ancestors in the forests of northern Europe had little access to such costly material. They wrote their first record upon thin slabs of the beech tree, and so it was that from the old Germanic word for beech (which has been altered into this form) we got our word for "book."

Slabs of wood, but not from the beech tree, were also used by Egyptian school children as American children once used slates. But the boys and girls of Rome, as we know, used waxed tablets for the same purpose. The latter word in Latin meant any slab or board. If you chance to be sitting by a table (which comes from the same Latin *tabula*), perhaps you have reposing upon it some kind of album full of photographs, family records, and pressed flowers. Why is it called "album"? The word means "white," and in ancient Rome a high official, the Pontifex Maximus, recorded the principal events of the year on a white tablet.

Upon such wax tablets people made characters with a "stylus" or pointed metal instrument, and from the word we derive "style." In later times, for many hundreds of years, and indeed up to the present age, men used goose-quill pens, a word which has come from the Latin *penna*, a feather.

All these kinds of books are easily portable, even if some are cumbersome. But it was a long time before human beings felt the need of devising forms which could be conveniently transported. The earliest writing was the cuneiform (from full Latin *"wedge-shaped"*) of the Assyrians and Babylonians, carved upon stone; and the hieroglyphics (Greek, "sacred carvings") which the Egyptians inscribed upon the walls of temples. Somewhat later clay bricks and cylinders served as books.

Then about the year fourteen fifty came the invention which has done more for the advancement of knowledge than any other in history—movable type. But that is another story. No new name, at all events, was necessary to mark the transition to the printed page. There are a number of different terms to indicate the nature and purpose of books, monograph, brochure, manual (from the Latin meaning adapted for easy handling) and encyclopaedia (from the Greek meaning to be held in the hand), and that solemn word *volume* which means a volume in a set. But these, too, constitute another story. The simple, homely word *book* is all we need as a general term. It speaks of

Zumbusch the Painter

ALTHOUGH the work of Kaspar von Zumbusch is well known all over the world, the son of the renowned sculptor is a less familiar figure in the field of art. Ludwig von Zumbusch has painted many interesting canvases and has achieved recognition as a skillful portrait painter and as a genre painter of marked ability. Growing up as he did in an atmosphere of art, associating frequently with the great artists of his time, encouraged by

the unwavering interest shown him by his father, the boy Ludwig early in his life chose his own field of expression—painting. It was his happy privilege to study under the great masters, Bouguereau and Fleury, and to exhibit his paintings in Munich, Vienna and Dresden from 1897 to 1899.

Of his paintings of simple peasant life, *The Little Peasant Girl* is a delightful example. Against the soft background of trees and sky, Zumbusch has painted a bright-eyed

peasant girl in her everyday costume, looking up interestedly from the bowl of apples upon which she is at work. Soft tones of rose blend admirably with the green of the trees and flush the cheeks of the little maid.

Like his famous teachers, Zumbusch applied his colors in a peculiarly individual way, which give his canvases the appearance of soft oil tapestry. His portrait work is especially fine and many examples of it are to be found in Munich.



Die Kleine Bäuerin. From a Painting by Kaspar von Zumbusch

Afoot to Chamounix

Do you remember, friend, that Saturday morning in May when we walked to Chamounix? Not that we were in the mood for song and art, but its little unknown namesake on the edge of the big wild park that skirts both sides of the river in a certain red-brick city in our own native land. You sent the invitation, I remember, written upon a common postcard in the words of an old song:

"Oh, that we two were Maying Down the lane of the sweet spring breeze! Like children with violets playing In the shade of the whispering trees."

That was all, but the witchery of spring was in it! Like the magic flute it sounded—arresting, imperative. The crowded schoolroom, piles of unmarked papers, the pale square patch of sky resting upon huge brick walls—all faded away like a tale that is told, and we were off, following, not indeed for our Chamounix, for we knew not of it, but for open spaces, green grass and yellow sunshine, under a sky that should be indeed once more an all-embracing, inverted bowl.

Do you remember the joy of that walk—the enlarging space, the freshening air, the increasing quietude? Where were we going? Nowhere, anywhere—we knew not. Only the magic flute of spring called; only the joyous urge of our hearts answered. The sky grew bluer, the grass greener, the sunshine more golden. Shy flowers sprang up around our feet to greet us, curious little leaves came out upon the trees to stare at us. The magic flute became a wild bird's note, the whispering of young leaves, the gurgling flow of unseen water. So we were guided to Chamounix.

Flora was there, you remember, Botticelli's Flora, with her gauzy scalloped gown, flowers falling from her lap as she strode with springing step; or was it only a blossoming dogwood tree, flinging level branches to the air? And the three Graces—slim, light-footed, jewel-crowned—you saw them. Were they indeed merely a cluster of light saplings growing in the breeze, twining their delicate branches into cornucopias of airy grace? So be it.

Wordsworth has given to the world his ten thousand daffodils "nodding their heads in sprightly dance." Would that we could give as well the fair pink carpet of spring beauties over which Flora strode, upon which the Graces danced, in that Valley of Chamounix! Ten thousand times ten thousand they seemed, rising tall and slim among the slim tall grasses that covered the little vale, with the far-off plain, the garden flooded with sun, . . . the flaming autumn trees, the somber forest at shut of day, when the dusk creeps stealthily along the glimmering aisles. . . . The mood goes deeper still, for it echoes the marching music of the heart, its glowing hopes, its longing for strength and purity and peace, its delight in the nearness of other hearts, its wisdom, its nobility.—A. C. Benson, in "Joyous Gard."

took possession of the little valley, flashing from trees, lighting upon Flora's gauzy gown, joining in the golden popples and fairy lanterns, in which we now assemble them, instead of rolling the sheets of papyrus into "volumes" (after the Latin word meaning "roll"). So our modern books are not volumes after all!

We went home as in a dream, enveloped in magic clouds of pink and azure blue; snow-capped mountains floated before our eyes; green valleys stretched at our feet; golden breezes whispered in our ears. But our hands were empty. We had not even one spring beauty to prove that we had walked in Chamounix. Write and tell me that you remember it all, friend—you who now dwell near the Golden Gate, in the land of golden popples and fairy lanterns. Yesterday at Chamounix—it was beautiful with green and gold and witchery of budding bough; but of pink flowers and bluebirds there was not one. And yet we saw them, did we not? Does spring keep special treasures for those who go afoot to Chamounix?

How Poetry Inspires

Some are inspired by music, the combination of melodies, the intricate conspiracy of chords and ordered vibrations, when the orchestra is at work, the great droning horns with their hollow reluctant voices sustaining the shiver and ripple of the strings; or by sweeter, simpler cadences played at evening, when the garden scents wafted out of the fragrant dust, the shaded lamps, the listening figures, all weave themselves together into a mysterious tapestry. . . . till we wonder what strange and beautiful scene is being enacted, and wherever we turn catch hints and echoes of some bewildering and gracious secret, just not revealed!

Some find it in pictures and statues, the mellow liquid pageant of some old master-hand, a stretch of windspun world, with its leaning grasses and rifted crags, a dark water among glimmering trees at twilight, a rich plain running to the foot of hazy mountains, the sharp-cut hills of a racing sea, or a statue whose shapely limbs and its veiled smile. . . . And to many people the emotion comes most directly through the words and songs of poetry, that tell of joys lived through, and sorrows endured, . . . pictures, painted in words of scenes such as we ourselves have moved through in old moods of delight, scenes from which the marvelous alchemy of memory has abstracted only the pure gold of remembered happiness—the wide upland with the far-off plain, the garden flooded with sun, . . . the flaming autumn trees, the somber forest at shut of day, when the dusk creeps stealthily along the glimmering aisles. . . . The mood goes deeper still, for it echoes the marching music of the heart, its glowing hopes, its longing for strength and purity and peace, its delight in the nearness of other hearts, its wisdom, its nobility.—A. C. Benson, in "Joyous Gard."

Nightingales

Now, the nightingale, some say, is a plain bird. That I deny absolutely. There are riches of colour in the glowing brown of its wings, and in the glowing red-brown of its tail, and its white breast was made for moonlight. . . .

This nightingale had also something of the friendliness of a robin as, after a while, it left its singing perch and settled on the branch of a sapling a few yards away and surveyed us with gentle and inquisitive eyes. It turned its head to us and bobbed; it turned its tail to us and bobbed; it turned sideways to us and bobbed. And then, having shown itself off from every point of view, like a mannequin, it flew away.

But that did not distress us, as we had come out, less to hear it sing, than to discover where we should be likely to hear nightingales singing after nightfall.

On our way back to it through the woods after sunset, we were lucky enough to emerge out of the shadows into a field that was, for the moment, a playground of nightjars. Looking like black hawks in the light of day, three of these noiseless winged monsters were pursuing their prey up and down the air, mewling like kittens. They would leap upwards after moths, like horses jumping over impossibly high fences. They would glide down the air like aeroplanes. They would rush hither and thither, beating the air with their narrow wings like swifts. They had the air of bird-ghosts recklessly engaged in eerie and silent "stunts." It is no wonder that this bird of many names—fern-owl, goat-sucker, moth-hawk, and gabbie-ratchet—has quickened the fancy of the superstitious.

As we crossed the field the nightjars fled like demons into the hedges, and rabbits followed them, waving white flags behind them as they ran. But, alas! when we reached the end of our journey, our nightingale was silent under the stars. The copse was dark and silent, save for a flash of lightning, and the occasional creak of a bough.

Luckily, the "pneu-pneu-pneu" of another nightingale reached us from a little way off. There is no other piece of bird-music like it. The repetition of the same note dwelt on as it is uttered and repeated with ever-increasing force as if played on a violin by a man of genius—it is any wonder that the poets have heard in it all the beauty of lamentation?

Then the flute takes its place, and there is a pause, as if waiting for an answering bird. Then it is as if its whole frame were shaken with song, and notes pour out almost tumultuous in their sweetness for so tiny a bosom.

As we stood in the darkness of the road the nightingale sang in a thicket of maple and elder a yard or two above our heads; and, if we spoke, he would but give the dark bushes a louder voice.—Robert Lynd, in "The Blue Lion."

Expression versus Repression

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DEEP within every human heart is a longing for freedom, not the mere license of one's own will and way, which ends in bondage; but that ideal freedom whereby one may live and be at peace. Material living, if looked upon as the reality of life, claims to gratify the human desires to the suppression of the spiritual. Those who are actually striving to attain the ideal in the midst of worldly activities may sometimes feel like a bee in a flower of the hollyhock, which beats its wings in what seems a futile effort to escape. The efforts of men must steadily continue, however, until at last they break through that which would envelop and restrict. Once they breathe the clearer air of dominion, they may live untrammelled in the world.

The reverse of freedom of expression is repression, a condition of thought which sometimes dwarfs the sunniest nature, bringing a sense of limitation, of failure to live up to one's innate capabilities; and this is always a thought that stings. Repression comes alike to children and adults; and unless it is conquered in the child, it is liable to develop into bitterness later on.

Children are easily repressed by the criticism of their parents. A little girl, who was very backward in school, was asked one day by a friend who loved her, why she did not do better; and the child replied, "Mother says it is useless for me to go to school; that I don't know anything, and never will." The dear child made this statement rather complacently, and as an accepted fact. Thus was the incentive almost lost to try for better things. Those who are commonly called sensitive frequently suffer cruelly from repression and the thought of being misunderstood; and in this class are sometimes found those who are filled with high ideals and purposes. Longing to share with others, they may find, when they try to unfold their lofty thoughts and visions, only coldness and indifference. Then they are apt to be thrown back upon themselves, and a sense of loneliness may seek to stifle and discourage, making them feel as if they were of no use at all. This temporary sense of defeat must be faced and destroyed, despite all seeming obstacles. Ultimately they will be divinely driven close to God, and their unity with His undisputed kingdom. Habitually to look to God instead of persons brings abiding peace, as well as individual successful attainment.

Aside from the repression brought about by the attitude of others, there is a repression for which we ourselves alone are responsible. We sometimes fail to let good impulses express themselves, and this tends to mental fret and irritability. However vigorously suggestions of timidity may try to hold us back, this kind of expression or giving must be done. Jesus gave continually all he knew of good; and so must his disciples. The getting counts for comparatively little; but the giving is compulsory. This right expression is a powerful antidote for repression. God is not repressed, and man is like Him; and since He is the Giver of all good, man must reflect His giving. Evil thoughts and tendencies must be silenced, but good ones never. On page 4 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy we read, "What we most need is the prayer of fervent desire for growth in grace, expressed in patience, meekness, love, and good deeds."

So if any are repressing forgiveness, let them recognize their mistake and begin to forgive, however great may seem the injury done to them; and can they pray, "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors"? Peace cannot come to an unforgiving consciousness. If any are repressing the truth, through possible fear of criticism or offense, let them speak fearlessly, rejoicing in the nearness of the source of all truth. If any are repressing love, that compassionate love for humanity which is a reflection of the divine, let them set free the imprisoned thing and give it wings, that its redemptive mission for the brotherhood of men may be accomplished. The list might be easily enlarged; but each individual, knowing what special good impulse he is at present stifling, should give it release. This will unfailingly bring liberation—mental freedom first, and then, as a natural consequence, physical freedom.

We must refuse to permit repression to stultify our natural desire to express spontaneous life, love, and joy. Free expression of good to one's fellows will steadily develop and multiply until the spontaneous doing of good overpowers all else. Then the person, condition, nor circumstance will be able any longer to repress it. Instead it will become a mighty tide, freely flowing around and above the clamor of all restrictive thoughts, unawakened to the bigness of life and its possibilities; and this is God's kingdom come to earth.

The Anthem

Lord, make my heart a place where angels sing! For surely thoughts low-breathed by Thee Are angels gliding near on noiseless wing; And where a home they see

Sweet clean, and garnished with adoring joy, They enter in and dwell, And teach that heart to swell With heavenly melody, their own untired employ.

—John Keble.

The Bluest Lake

In front of us was that rise of gray ash like a sand-bar, cutting between us and the sky. . . . We dashed up this slope—and stopped abruptly.

Directly under our feet the earth fell away in a vast slide of rock and volcanic ash, at an angle of at least fifty degrees. It fell away for eleven hundred feet, and if you once started down that incline, you would keep on to the bottom. It fell away into a huge hole, and as we looked to right and left, and then across, we saw this hole as an almost perfect circle, six miles in diameter. At the bottom of the hole lay Crater Lake, with the evening stillness coming on it, so that it held in reflection all the slides and snowdrifts and white-capped lava pinnacles that ring it round, held them reflected in a mirror of inexpressible blue. You have seen water as blue as the sky, but this is not sky-blue, it is much deeper and richer. It is not Mediterranean nor Caribbean blue. It is a strange, opalescent indigo, with a penumbra of green around the margin where there are shallows. It is opalescent indigo—and yet that does not describe it, for it is capable of many variations and mystic changes, dusky moods of Prussian grayness, richer moments, under a wild sunset, of solemn purple; yet always, somehow, itself, its own incomparable and indescribable color. . . .

It means little, when you stand on the rim of Crater Lake, to be told that the water is eleven hundred feet beneath you, because it does not look that far, in the clear mountain atmosphere, and even the two-thousand-foot cliff of Liao Rock does not impress you at a glance. But once you have descended those eleven hundred feet, . . . even once you have walked down and up the mile of steep trail, you have a new conception of the depth. Still more do you have it when in a boat at last you float out on the bottomless blue water, suspended in some strange blue medium between an inverted world and an upright, and see the naked sweeps of pumice . . . the gray and pink and brown cliffs of lava rock, shoot one thousand, two thousand feet right above your head, to meet the snow. It is then, at last, that you realize the majesty as well as the beauty of Crater Lake. . . .

What gave this water its magic blue I cannot say. . . . I am content to accept the fact, and let who will theorize. At any rate, . . . it is the blue jewel of the world's lakes.—Walter Prichard Eaton, in "Skyline Camps."

Wordless

The sun set in a harbor Of waters like lit flame, But one must see a sunset For words are not the same.

—Charles A. Wagner, in "Poems of the Soil and Sea."

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HEZLET LEADS BY ONE STROKE

SANDWICH, Eng., May 15 (AP)—C. O. Hezlet, a member of a former

British Walker Cup golf team, led the first round for the St. George's Cup here today with an 80. Robert T. Jones Jr. and Robert Harris, the American and British amateur champions, tied for second place with 81.

George Von Elm of Los Angeles and Cyril Tolley, the British star, followed with 82s. Douglas Grant, holder of the challenge cup, T. A. Torrance, and Rex Hartley, all British Golfers, were next in line with 83s. Francis D. Oulmet, Michael Scott and W. L. Hartley were tied with 85. Robert A. Gardner of Chicago, captain of the American Walker Cup team, and T. U. Ellison were next with 86s.

the United States Walker Cup team, set out this morning over the mountainous confines of the St. George's course in quiet confidence that they were one of the most valued of all golf trophies.

The first round started at 9:30 a. m. Each American was drawn with an Englishman in 36-holes of stroke play. It was the first competitive golf the United States Walker Cup players have had since their first tour.

Among other cards turned in for the first round were Cyril J. Holtoy, the British star, 82; George von Elm, 81; George S. May, 80; George W. Torrance, 83; Michael Scott, 85; Robert A. Gardner of Chicago, 85; and W. C. Fries, 88.

The weather was as good as is common only to the English Channel and the mile-upon-a-mile of golf fairways and greens skirting it. Driving rain, however, counted against the players and it was estimated that any one beating 160 would stand a chance of winning. For that reason the United States contingent was given a 10% handicap.

James Jones card was as follows:

Out 5 3 4 4 5 3 3 4 4—31
In 4 6 5 5 5 2 3 5 4—51

His second round was a 10-hole fifteenth hole and was caused by his needing three strokes to get out of the rough. Watts Gunn had difficulty in getting the range and direction in the strong wind, and the ball was blown.

Out 4 4 6 5 6 6 3 36—44
In 4 6 7 7 6 4 5 49—43

Intermittent rain squalls classified the players' faces and gusts of wind swept the course. The British golfing veterans who are used to playing under Channel weather conditions, were affected by the unfavorable gusts

quite as much as the Americans were. Oulmet found difficulty on the greens, on several of them requiring three shots to hole out. His card:

Out—6 4 4 4 5 3 6 4 5—41¹
In—5 6 4 6 6 6 4 4 4 5—44—85

Sweetser, placing his approaches in the air in the best American fashion, sometimes saw the ball carried back toward him, so strong was the wind. His card:

Out—.....6.....7 4 4 5 5 4 8 4 5—46¹
In—.....4 5 5 5 6 5 5 5—44—90

PICK-UPS

BY HITTING his eleventh home run of the season and his third in the last two games, Friday, Ruth kept up with his 1921 pace, the year that he made the season's record of 59 home runs for the major leagues. In 1921 he hit his eleventh home run on the 14th of May.

The Boston Red Sox jump to Detroit for a game tomorrow and then return

Cobb's runners stole five bases in the first inning of the Boston Sox. The Detroit manager has a coming star base runner in Neuh, recruiting him from the American Association in base stealing in 1924.

Holding the New York Yankees to two runs in the first game is a performance that should go down in the history of the game. He got a hit for relief from Terre Haute to do it. Levens is his name and he was pitched in by the Detroit manager. Brilliant pitching the Yankees won the game, but to 1, one of the two hits being a home run.

Just about two or three days more, maybe less, the Philadelphia Athletics will be in the city. The Philadelphia Mackays team apparently is going to be here before it lands in fourth place at least.

The victory of the Browns against the Athletics in the first game of the first triumph in the east this season. It broke a losing run of six straight

Colby defeated Bowdoin in a Maine state championship game at Brunswick, Friday, May 5, the winner making five of its runs in the ninth inning.

University of Idaho appears to have won the pitcher's duel with the University of Montana to one hit in their Pacific Coast Conference championship game, Friday, May 5, at Pullman, Wash.

Whbur R. Shoop, the Yale sophomore star pitcher, appears to be regaining his old form after a recent loss to Phillips Andover Academy, as he held Catholic University of America to one run in five innings while his teammates were making 14 hits by Byrnes. Yale won the game, 12 to 0, and Shoop received the "E" award earlier in the season. The "E" award

Three consecutive seasons, have only been beaten once in the last 10 years in property. After the Belgians and English had both defeated the French, they were here and shared four goals. The visitors, like most of the team, revealed fine control of a fast-moving attack, and exploited long-passing tactics to great success. The Belgians made no pronounced mistakes in strategy, by opening the ball close, and failing to make full use of their star winger, the Belgian captain, was certainly capable of outwitting the defense on his own.

The soccer championship of the British Isles, which is the competition for the Army Cup amounts to, has been held this year by the Second Staffordshire Regiment, which defeated the Second Essex Regiment in the final match by the odd goal in three at

der shot, before an enthusiastic crowd
some 12,000 spectators. The losers
have never come so far in the tourney
before, but the winners contested a final
ray back in 1889, when they lost to the
Condor Argyle and Sutherland High-
landers.

For the 1926 swimming championships
of Europe, which will be held at Buda-
pest, Hungary, the entries will have already
been received from Germany and Swe-
den, and it is expected that England will
be represented by a water-polo team.

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Brown, 4; Dartmouth, 3.

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102 1/2	6 Do B T	263	263	263	
98 1/2	2 Common Pow	29	29	29	
101 1/2	1 Cons 1482	148	148	148	
103 1/2	2 Do	49	49	49	
95	5 Cons Laundry C	23	22	22	
98 1/2	1 Contl Baking	79	78 1/2	78 1/2	
98 1/2	38 Contl Baking B	113	113	113	
98 1/2	1 Contl Baking	89	89	89	
101 1/2	1 Contl Baking P	57	57	57	
102	1 Curant Motor	23	23	23	
102 1/2	2 Elec Investors	33	33	33	
102 1/2	1 Eng Pub Service	90	90	90	
106	1 Eng Pub Serv	90	90	90	
102 1/2	6 Fagel Motors Co	5	5	5	
102 1/2	1 Fed Finance	80	80	80	
100 1/2	10 Fidelity T&T P	93	93	93	
102 1/2	19 Ford Motor Co	453	453	453	
112 1/2	19 Ford Motor Co	453	453	453	
87 1/2	10 Ford Motor Co	453	453	453	
50 1/2	2 Frank Mfg Ctp	80	80	80	
95	2 Fred Elsem R C	21	21	21	
95	1 Franklin Mfg Co	21	21	21	
68 1/2	1 Freshman Co (Ch)	22	21	21	
102 1/2	1 Gen Bak Corp A	50	50	50	
98 1/2	1 Gen Bak Corp B	5	6	6	
95 1/2	1 Gilchrist Co	35	35	35	
85 1/2	1 Gillette S&F	35	35	35	
90	1 Glen Alden Coal	160	160	160	
103	19 Goodyear T&Rub	20	20	20	
91	1 Gra Candy Strds	6	6	6	
98 1/2	3 Grimes & Cam - sec	1	1	1	
91	2 Havana Etl'ul P	71	71	71	
98 1/2	1 Indus Rayon	12	12	12	
98 1/2	1 Inter Concrete Ind	4	4	4	
98 1/2	1 Inter Projector	12	12	12	
98 1/2	4 Inter Utilities A	33	33	33	
98 1/2	25 Johns Manville	140	140	140	
101 1/2	1 Ken Chesee	50	50	50	
100 1/2	1 Land Hold A's std	9	9	9	
100 1/2	1 Leh Pol Sec new	12	12	12	
98 1/2	1 Leh Pol Sec	12	12	12	

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95%	25 2N N Y Tel 6 1/2	112	112	112	112
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100%	1 Penn Powder pk	105%	105%	105%	105%
100%	20 Penn Wat & Pow	141%	141%	141%	141%
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97%	1 Purdy Bak A	39%	39%	39%	39%
101%	5 Rand Radex Bu.	39	39%	39%	39%
101%	1 Reo Motor Car	19%	19%	19%	19%
109%	1 Richmond Rad	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
109%	1 Risenbacker Mat	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
108%	1 Safety Car H&L	12%	12%	12%	12%
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80	2 Galena Sig Oil.....	20	17	20
96	10 zGalena Sig Oil pf 74	74	74	74
89 1/2	14 Humble Oil & Ref 64	63 3/4	63 3/4	63 3/4
86 1/2	1 Imp Oil Can.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
94 1/2	50 zIndiana P L.....	63 3/4	63 3/4	63 3/4
		31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2

107 1/2	12	Internat. Pet.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
84 3/4	2	Ohio Oil 59	59	59	59
84 3/4	1	Penn.-Mex Fuel	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
35 1/4	2	Prairie O&G	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2

[illegible][illegible]

10434	11th Apex	97%	212	1	Sauda Fm Ltd	55.95	96	96
10435	12th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
9412	13th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10436	14th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10437	15th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10438	16th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10439	17th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10440	18th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10441	19th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10442	20th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10443	21st Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10444	22nd Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10445	23rd Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10446	24th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10447	25th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10448	26th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10449	27th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10450	28th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10451	29th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10452	30th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10453	31st Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10454	32nd Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10455	33rd Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10456	34th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10457	35th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10458	36th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10459	37th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10460	38th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10461	39th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10462	40th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10463	41st Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10464	42nd Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10465	43rd Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10466	44th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10467	45th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10468	46th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10469	47th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10470	48th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10471	49th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10472	50th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10473	51st Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10474	52nd Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10475	53rd Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10476	54th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10477	55th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10478	56th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10479	57th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10480	58th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10481	59th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10482	60th Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10483	61st Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10484	62nd Apex	97%	212	1	Siemens & M	97%	97	97
10485	63rd Apex	97%	21					

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115	8	Fam Play pr f	700	123	122½
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46%	68	53%	3	Owens Bottle
15%	132	118	8	Pac Gas & E
64%	83	51%	3	Pac Oil
48%	1	1	f	Pac Oil
122 + 1/2	43	31	2	Packard Mot
122 - 1	28	13	1.80	Paige Detroit
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...	1200	$59\frac{1}{2}\%$	58%	58%	$-\frac{3}{4}\%$	54	$53\frac{1}{2}\%$
...	900	$122\frac{1}{2}\%$	120	$122\frac{1}{2}\%$	$+\frac{1}{2}\%$	$62\frac{1}{4}\%$	$52\frac{1}{2}\%$
...	7000	54%	$54\frac{1}{4}\%$	54%		46%	$40\frac{1}{4}\%$
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...	8100	34%	$33\frac{1}{4}\%$	$33\frac{1}{4}\%$	$-\frac{3}{4}\%$	$10\frac{1}{2}\%$	$6\frac{1}{4}\%$
...	19400	16	13%	$14\frac{1}{4}\%$	$-1\frac{1}{2}\%$	927	$68\frac{3}{4}\%$
...	4800	$65\frac{1}{2}\%$	$62\frac{1}{2}\%$	$64\frac{1}{4}\%$		$72\frac{1}{4}\%$	60

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2	St Oil Cal new.	5000	54	53½	54
2	Stand Oil Cal...	17800	54	53	54
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7	Stand Oil NJ pf	900	119	118	118½
	Stand Pl Glass	500	6½	6¼	6½
6	Stewart-Warn ..	19100	72%	68%	68%
e	Stumpberg	200	24	22	22

2	36%	47	e3	Wrigley Co ...	500
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1	98	91 1/2	7	Yellow Truck pf.	600
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51	50 1/4	50 1/2	- 1/2
66	66	66	- 1/2
24 1/4	22	22 1/2	-11 1/2
98 3/4	98	98	...
70 3/4	69	69 1/8	-1 1/8

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The established order is restored in England by the calling off of the general strike, but the economic issue of the miners' wage still remains. The Baldwin Government was given an opportunity to show its efficiency in a grave national crisis, and the British public—outside of a narrow labor union group—was afforded a chance to show its readiness to volunteer for service in defense of organized society. Both responded admirably.

Strike Ended: Issue Still Lives

On the other hand, organized labor demonstrated its ability to go through more than one week of a general strike without recourse to violence, or any manifestation of a revolutionary spirit. In brief, both sides acquitted themselves with credit in the eyes at least of neutral observers. But the stake fought for is still undetermined. As J. H. Thomas, an outstanding Labor leader in the House of Commons, expressed it during the heat of the struggle: "Whatever the result of the strike, any man is a blind idiot and a fool who doesn't see that the economic facts of the coal position will remain."

Under the terms of this settlement these economic facts are now to go for determination to two boards, one a national wage board which shall revise the miners' wages, the other a government committee, on which the miners shall be represented, which shall prepare legislative and executive measures for the reorganization of the coal industry. Of the two tasks the latter is by far the more important.

No wage scale for miners, whether fixed by trade union authority, by harmonious agreement or by interference of the Government, will long endure unless the basic faults in the organization of the coal industry shall be corrected. This is the fact almost as much in the United States as in Great Britain. In the latter country more time-hallowed abuses and prescriptive privileges have grown up to make mining difficult and expensive; less has been done in the way of modern machinery and labor-saving devices to reduce costs. But in neither country is the business of coal mining so organized, or its methods so developed, as to secure the highest economic efficiency.

Progress in that direction will no doubt be made. It will be stimulated by just such calamities as the strike in England or the earlier one in the anthracite regions of the United States. The world will come to recognize that a ton of coal is bought too dearly if the price involves the sacrifice of the comfort and welfare of those who produce it. The miners for their part cannot long be blind to the fact that no arrangement between capital and labor can be stable which fails to bring reasonable financial return to both.

In an address prepared for the World's Parliament of Religions, and read in Chicago in 1893, Mrs. Eddy said: "To the sore question, 'What are the working men's rights?' Science answers, 'justice and mercy, wherein the financial, civil, social, moral and religious aspect of all questions reflect the face of the Father.' And this question will not rest till both employer and employee are actuated by the spirit of the meek and mighty Son of God: 'Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.'" (Christian Science Sentinel, Vol. xxi, p. 671.)

Until mankind becomes wise enough to apply the Golden Rule to the determination of the vexed questions of human relations, such social warfare as England has just witnessed will always menace industry and good order.

The fiftieth anniversary of Canadian confederation came in 1917. The Canadian people were too much occupied with the anxieties of the war to give much thought to the historical past. Patriotic citizens feel, however, that the celebrations which were omitted in 1917 might well be observed in 1927.

In an able address in the Senate of Canada recently, Senator John Lewis outlined some of the practical reasons in favor of making special plans for observing the Dominion's diamond jubilee year.

Canada's population is comparatively small, in an area of continental expanse. The topography of the land tends to divide the Dominion into separate regions. People in the Maritime Provinces come little in contact with the prairie West, excepting by migration. Beyond the Rocky Mountains, British Columbia differs greatly from other parts of the country. Racial differences between Quebec and Ontario, different economic interests between the industrial and agricultural regions, and the constant influx of new citizens from abroad are factors in the problem of Canadian statesmanship, the promotion of national unity.

The Canadian people are very modest about expressing themselves in national celebrations. The first of July, Dominion Day, is observed as a holiday, but it is hardly celebrated as a national anniversary. The maple leaf, Canada's national emblem, is less in evidence on Dominion Day, as Senator Lewis pointed out, than the shamrock is on St. Patrick's Day, even among many people who have no Irish ancestry. St. George's Day is observed for the English, St. Andrew's Day for the Scots, St. David's Day for the Welsh, and so long as they perpetuate no ill will, or revive the memory of no ancient feuds, liberal-thinking Canadians have no objection. But there is something in the senator's plea that the Canadian people ought to do a little more celebrating for themselves—in a sensible way, he added.

In the proposed celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of Canadian confederation, many people would approve the idea of making it something more than one set day of fervid oratory and fireworks. The view that appealed to the Senate would be to let the celebration give color to the whole year, to impress it on the young people in the schools, to emphasize it on Arbor Day, during Save the Forest Week, and to make it a feature at the exhibitions and

fall fairs, as it is proposed to do in Toronto. A Canadian diamond jubilee of the character proposed could be colored, too, with picturesque scenes from Canadian history, which would doubtless be enjoyed by many visitors from abroad, and should serve to stimulate true patriotism at home.

Announcement that the Senate Education and Labor Committee has finally reported back for passage the bill drawn by Senator Copeland of New York, proposing federal regulation of the coal industry in the United States, revives public interest in a matter of great economic importance. The third and perhaps the most important title of the measure, which was disapproved, provided the way for a step in advance of any heretofore taken in regulatory legislation affecting a basic industry in time of peace. That such a step is advisable, however, has often been insisted upon. President Coolidge has repeatedly requested from Congress the necessary delegation of authority which would enable him, acting through the proper board or commission, to assure the uninterrupted production of fuel sufficient to meet the public needs whenever cessation of production is threatened by strikes or lockouts. The Copeland bill, as it was originally drawn, in its third and last title provided for just such action in an emergency. It proposed to give to the President of the United States the authority to take over and operate any and all coal properties needful to provide the public with fuel.

Quite wisely, in its remaining titles, the bill makes reasonable provision for continuous inquiry into and investigation of the coal-producing industry. As a first important step, it is provided that the Bureau of Mines shall establish a coal division for fact-finding purposes. Its duty shall be to obtain and make public all essential data relating to the coal industry, including the cost of production, profits, wages, and general conditions surrounding the mining and distribution of fuel. The second clause relates to the adjustment of wage and labor disputes between the miners and their employers. Whenever he deems it necessary the President may create an emergency coal board to investigate the controversy and report whether, if the dispute remains unsettled, the result will tend to deprive the public of an adequate coal supply.

This second title, in the final draft, might, apparently, furnish the machinery or method by which emergency distribution of coal may be provided for by reviving the federal fuel distribution plan, adopted in 1922. It is significant, perhaps, that it has not been attempted in this somewhat comprehensive measure to even approach the problem of compulsory arbitration. But perhaps the short cut at first proposed which for a time seemed likely to be adopted, and by which the entire properties involved would be commandeered and operated, conveyed sufficient warning of a possible resort to methods which organized workmen have persistently opposed. These workers may see in the plan proposed a promise of continuous employment, perhaps not always at a wage which they may desire, but probably at one sufficient to meet their immediate needs. This, to the miners who are not influenced by considerations other than those affecting their own and their families' welfare, should come as a welcome assurance.

There remains from the most recent strike in the anthracite regions an aftermath of suspicion that the welfare of the workers and their dependents was not at all times considered by those who stood in positions of authority. Their condition was not materially bettered because of the long suspension of operations. The public gained nothing, but, on the contrary, endured many unnecessary hardships and inconveniences. The result has been that in the future it would be well to deprive both mine operators and the dictators of union labor policies of the power to decide, arbitrarily, when the members of their organizations employed in a basic industry shall or shall not be permitted to work, as well as how much fuel the people of a free country shall be allowed to burn in their homes and in their factories.

Changing political conditions and influences which shape the possible destinies of partisan aspirants for the Presidency have combined to bring insistently before those chiefly concerned the question of abrogating, in the next National Democratic Convention, the two-thirds rule governing nominations. The

The Two-Thirds Rule in Politics

problem, tactical in its essence, is one which concerns no other political party in the United States, simply because no similar national organization has ever resorted to this particular rule. As to the wisdom or unwisdom of the method, there is much which might be said, as well as much which has been said since it was originally adopted in the year 1832, but made applicable at first only to the choice of a vice-presidential candidate. Andrew Jackson, then President, sought successfully, by invoking the nomination of John C. Calhoun for Vice-President. Martin Van Buren was named, finally being elevated to the Presidency.

Since then the rule has been successively adopted by Democratic national conventions, but it should be understood that it has never continued to bind them except as they decided the matter for themselves. It is not a fixed rule in the sense that its formal abrogation is necessary in order to render it inoperative. But it is a significant fact that at each succeeding quadrennial period it has been deemed wise by a majority vote of the delegates to render ineffective the efforts of that same majority to express the preferences of the party as a whole in the matter of selecting its standard bearers. Possibly it has been assumed that if a candidate who is able to bring to his support a majority of the delegates, bound together by a unit rule requiring the several state delegations to vote as single units, would become a formidable

adversary in the approaching contest, one able to rally two-thirds of the delegates would be much more likely to succeed.

But the political history of the country lends only circumstantial support to this theory, however plausible it may appear upon its face. It might be insisted, as has often been stated, that the two-thirds rule might more properly be termed a one-third rule, because of the fact that because it has been invoked it has frequently been possible for one-third of the accredited delegates to "thwart the will and nullify the desires" of more than a majority of the delegates. It has been said of it, no doubt quite truthfully, that from a historical standpoint the rule is indefensible, and that it is unethical because it places a premium upon the practice of corrupt methods in politics.

Music guilds that have been instituted in New York within the last eight years in behalf of the modern cause, are finding expression through print, at the same time as through performance. They are making use of type and ink, as well as voices and instruments, to make their message known. They give concerts; and, in addition to that, they put forth magazines. The National Association of Harpists publishes *Eolus*, a review for new music, which may be said to stand for the International Composers' Guild in tendency, though quite independent of it in outward organization. The League of Composers publishes *Modern Music*, a quarterly review. The society known as *Pro-Musica* publishes the *Pro-Musica Quarterly*.

As each guild has its own purposes, so each magazine has its own outlook. The International presents at its public meetings programs of a fearlessly revolutionary sort. It was the first guild in the field; and it continues, as it began, to represent the vanguard of the movement. What it offers may be of great value or small, depending on the talent of the composer; but every work is new, serious and individual. Likewise *Eolus* may discuss major subjects or minor; but it has nothing to do with issues that are in the least stale. Its writers make their observations from the viewpoint of the head of the procession.

The league seems to entertain a rather good-humored, even indulgent, notion of its responsibilities to the public. In making up its programs, it favors music which is fanciful and entertaining, rather than that which is intellectual and uncompromising. In corresponding manner, *Modern Music* invites its readers to consider the movement in a human light. It does, indeed, go deeply into technicalities; but it treats them in the way of workshop gossip, instead of in that of lampshade lubrication.

Pro-Musica may be regarded as having a less fixed policy, though as taking a more practical attitude than the other two guilds. It seeks to spread the influence of the movement far and wide; and it has set itself the largest territorial task, without dispute, of them all. The *Pro-Musica Quarterly* is an up-to-date biographical dictionary of its committee members; and they are musicians of the first distinction.

The fearless, the fanciful and the practical—each group must undoubtedly work out its conclusions independently, as far as the playing of tunes and the writing of articles go. On grounds of variety and artistic excitement, nothing could better please audiences. But in order that the fearless may learn high resolve, that the fanciful may broaden their imaginations and that the practical may strengthen their common sense, something more, perhaps, should be done. Reasonably enough, representatives of the three parties ought, as a musical philosopher of New York attached to none of them, has said, meet as often as once a year at a round-table, in talk.

Random Ramblings

Much that is interesting and informative has been found in the recent publication of a famous book of war memoirs, but it is doubtful if one could suggest so many unique advantages to be obtained from its possession as does Finley Peter Dunne's well-known *Mr. Dooley*. The latter says, "Such a book is useful to keep 'th' durne ajar, to prevent 'th' newspapers fr'm blowin' away, to press ferns in, or to stow away bills ye want to frget."

In Cuba now the Government tells the sugar men just how much sugar they can make. If any mill goes over the allotment a fine of \$5 a bag is to be levied. That is certainly one way to prevent overproduction and to keep prices up. How would the wheat growers, or the cotton planters like that? Also what sooner or later will the result be on the consuming countries?

Are college men educated? The president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, E. W. Beatty, believes that the average college man does a lot toward hindering his own progress, because of his mental attitude. According to Mr. Beatty, education consists in teaching a man where to start when he graduates—and that isn't at the top of the ladder.

Measured by the barometer of the small boy's favor in playthings, "Eekimoland" is several jumps ahead of the rest of the world. A boom in the toy airplane demand was reported from Point Barrow some weeks ago. Probably the sun compass and bubble sextant supply is already running short at Kings Bay.

The action of the civic authorities of Worcester, Mass., to cause the names of careful automobile drivers, as so recognized on the street by police officers, to be published in the daily papers, certainly looks like a step in the right direction of publishing only the "good news."

Doing away with the sale of liquor has had such a disastrous effect on Boston hotels that several have had to rebuild—larger and better—while the new Statler Hotel will be one of Mr. Statler's finest. Thus does prohibition "paralyze" business.

Newspaper headlines have read recently, "Expect Coolidge to Pass Summer at Inaccessible Camp." Is not this, however, too much to expect even from the President?

Sale of one case of malt beer in Colorado would bring one test case to the courts, after which there would be no more cases, says one district attorney.

It is either the one or the other, the coal or the settlement, that "is moving slowly."

Futurism in Murcia

Few travelers go to Murcia, except an odd man to buy Esparto grass or soda. Not even the rain goes there, or very little of it. In some places years pass and no rain falls. The wide, deserted river beds sprawl across the country, lying dusty and white like the skin a giant serpent has cast.

No one troubles to build bridges over these rivers. The road dips into them and bums over the ruts and shingles. There are in Murcia—and even in northern Aragon—river beds hundreds of yards across with a trickle of water no wider than one's hand bubbling in them. Not only is the lack of rain responsible, but the "bleeding" of the river—as the peasants say—for irrigation has drained away the water.

Gypsies and others in Murcia are reclaiming the river beds. They build their huts in "midstream" and even under the arches of the bridges, and sow their crops, and use the bed as a roadway for their mules and donkeys. Years pass and the rain is forgotten. Then one day a storm will break over the mountains and the bone-white pebbles of the river will feel the deep brown rush of flood water, and the huts of the gypsies and the seeds they have sown will be washed away.

The air of Murcia is birdless. The sky is hard and clear, like glass. The earth is pallid yellow. The mountains are orange, ochre and violet in the crags and shadows. There is a dry earthenware heat. This is no soft, luminous impressionist country of expected colors and yielding lines. This is the land where colors are thin and clashing, where lines are arbitrary.

The earth seems to be hiding the meaning of its outlandish shapes as the Phoenicians hid the tin mines of the coast. Murcia seems to move to a different, a more Eastern, rhythm. The build of its country and the lie of its coloring are in advance of the times.

Nature has copied art. This is futurism. That anarchist, the earthquake, has been designing here. He has thrown the table-topped mountains and the furrowed, terraced plains into strange forms. That advanced colorist, the Mediterranean sun, a white ball jerking in paroxysms of heat up the stinging sky, has scorched mordant pinks and yellows, heavy ochers and hollow purples into the gaunt build of the soil. That relentless fixative, the drought, preserves by its colorless touch this vacant picture of Nature's defeat—or Nature's triumph in a new medium.

Triangles of invisible flame, quadrilaterals of edged color, might be perceived on these blunted hills. They have the stillness of reflected light. Murcia, as fixed and dry and awkward as the design of an ancient pottery, throws a veil of almond blossom over her head, and comes to life, the work of the three great artists, the earthquake, the sun, and the drought.

In the almond orchards and in the bare fields the Murcians are clearing the irrigation channels. The Murcians have faces like burning oranges. They wear black tribly hats and black sashes to their trousers. They have big almond eyes. They talk very rapidly in singing voices, leave out half their syllables and put in different, tawny Mediterranean ones. They have an exquisite weariness. They smile at you as though they were glad and grateful for your existence.

"Which is the way?" we say to one who carries a big red tartan rug around him.

"The way—," he says, looking scores of dreamy leagues into my eyes. He doesn't know, but he waves us straight on, and leaves us to get out of our muddle as best we can. No self-respecting Murciano knows the way out of his town.

Who was it traced those gaping diagrams on the hills? Like quartz and like secret volcanic alloys the mountains lean. We see the pale lights on their concave slopes and

the steel shadows on their heavy lines. The squat palm trees distort the distances. The sky, we think, at any moment may crack like a plate. The flat, yellow faces of the villages may sink into the ground and the tall Esparto grass may grow upon them.

This is Bible country, the "dry and thirsty land where no water is," of the prophet. Here the brimming Mediterranean washes. Here the grasses grow and are gathered. Here the villages are baked by the sun as by an Egyptian oven. The thousand palms stand, and the tasteless dates ripen. Here the ripe lemons fall and the burning oranges. The sky has an Eastern pallor and the mountains have the gravity of patriarchs. Against that glassy sky thousands of palms group in dark lines with the foreboding of gathered chiefs, or stand lyrically in threes and fives by the wells of white fountains.

This is Lorca Sunday, and the peasants are as black as crows on the road. Crowds are buying and selling in the streets and in the markets, strolling, talking in this castle-crowded town. The air is hot with Sunday. The light of Sunday morning is on the faces of the houses. Hour by hour the men and the women, perched on their donkeys, are trotting into the plaza. Hour by hour the carts are groaning out with their loads of grasses and meal. The streets are red with soldiers. There are gypsies haggling and smiling at every street corner. The smell of the clothes of the country people and of the market blows about.

Murcia, the capital, comes next. We eat lunch there: plenty of paella, valenciana, rice and meat and oil and red peppers and shellfish mixed together. The people in the fonda are eating mountains of paella. Murcia is dull and ugly.

Again the futurists have seized the earth. We are going farther east. We can tell by the ceramic pallor of the sky, by that undertone of ochre in the blue. Then Elche comes, like a desert outpost with sandstorms blowing up to its very window ledges, with its ten thousand palm trees, and date gatherers climbing them. The town rises like an anthill from its waterless ravine.

We pass down narrow, crowded streets into a plaza where a band is playing and where people are sitting out in the cafes. That Oriental ether, that dense personal atmosphere in which every Spaniard steep himself, is harder to penetrate here in Elche than anywhere in Spain.

Words, however nicely placed, do not reach this atmosphere. Questions, however sharpened, never penetrate it. No Spaniard ever listens. A master of the monologue, he is incapable of the dialogue. While you talk he is thinking of what he will say next and not of what you are saying.

"What is the condition of the road for the next hundred kilometers?" you will ask. And your orange-faced, almond-eyed, shiny-suited friend will look at the brim of your hat and say: "Elche is the most beautiful place in the world. The place of greatest vitality"—a favorite word in these lifeless towns. "Nowhere else in Spain are there so many palm trees. Nowhere are the almonds so good." Spanish life is a nomadic monologue.

Into Alicante we go. We have risen out of the rock-bound, sand-blown plains, the iron-blue and ochre country, solemn like the gray the modern painters use. We feel we have passed through the throes of an artistic experience, as though we had probed the strange subterranean passions of the earth or had been held by the long hands of the earthquake, or had stared all day into the thin eyes of ne drought. We had seen what inspiration there is to fit new images, as the Bible writers did, in "the dry and thirsty land."

But it was a benediction to glide into white, wide Alicante by the second gray of night and feel the wet sea wind on our faces.

V. S. P.

The Week in New York

America, it appears, has taken up its play seriously. After attaining eminence as a grandstand nation when the usurpation of the corner lot and the spread of automobiles compelled it to give up pitching horseshoes, it has, according to the year book just issued in New York by the Playground and Recreation Association of America, yielded more and more of late to the temptation to try its own hand. The light has burst upon the city fathers all over the United States and Canada. Golf, which had its risk as the sport of industrial kings, has won recognition as a suitable item on the municipal ledgers in 190 cities. Tennis, in which the performance is more continuous and less extravagant of space, rose in the civic esteem from 4865 public courts in 410 cities in 1924 to 6110 in 474 last year. The expenditure for the public sports in 1925 in the two countries reached \$18,816,165. And the populace as a whole, moreover, is doing its share instead of leaving it to the children, the seniors, apparently, having argued so successfully about the merits of play that they ended by convincing themselves.

The seats of the mightiest in Wall Street succumbed to the rising tide of youth for the duration of "Boys' Day in Industry." The presidency of the New York Stock Exchange; the office of the man who in effect opens and closes the financial machinery of the country; and the presidency of the Stock Clearing Corporation, all went into the hands of boy employees for all the ease and adulation that accompany their respective swivel chairs. Frank Thornton of Brooklyn became president of the exchange, Tad A. Olaszewski of Mount Vernon took control of the machinery, and Walter P. Kehoe of Jersey City assumed direction of the clearing corporation, their superior virtues having been chronicled both in the reports of their night school studies and by the office time clocks. The hope is, of course, that this actual acquaintance a generation ahead of time with what are reputed to be the heavy burdens of captains of commerce will not lessen their previously nurtured feeling of the need for zealous study.

Lumber handling in New York City is now to be brought to the same degree of nicety as has long given fame to the sardine industry. Pressure on all the departments of building construction here to reduce everything to the utmost efficiency, to avoid congesting the streets even to the extent of keeping trucks waiting to be unloaded, and to economize on man-power by arranging to use more machinery, has led to further systematization. Packages of boards, bound in standard lots, stamped with the size and quantity, and of a bulk calculated to make one-fourth of a truckload each, will be tied up at the yards and shipped to the building as needed. Each shipment will thus be easy to check and be sure of its proper destination. At the building, also, the unloading will be equally simple. Instead of the truck being delayed while board after board is taken off, and passed from hand to hand, up story after story to the right floor, as at present, the derrick can clear away the load in a few hauls, thus speeding up the whole process.

Broadway and what the theatrical-minded gentry of New York call "the provinces" are developing a close and mutually helpful link in the "Little Theater" tourney, whose fourth annual appearance has just been completed. So much talent has been encouraged by the robust growth of the country's dramatic appetite that fourteen American groups, raised as close at hand as a near-by subway stop in Manhattan, and as far away as Dallas, Tex., not to mention two from England, felt strong enough to vie in the national competition. Two, at least, fared notably well: the Dallas (Texas) group in "El Cristo," by Margaret Larkin, at the Little Theater of Shreveport, La., in "The Cajon," by Ada Jack Carver; the plays being brisk with the sense of well-perceived environment,

and the casts interpreting their parts with the fidelity of original observation. Dallas, which was chosen from a state tourney to represent Texas, won the prize, the Belasco cup, for the third successive time, though with Shreveport winning the votes of two of the five judges. The most encouraging aspect of the performances to Broadway, paradoxically, was the plainness the groups showed of a growing independence, both in choice of subjects and in their presentation.

Some of the fringe of Long Island, on which part of New York City rests, not having been found according to the specifications most desirable for real estate development, one of the outlying islands is to be remodeled. Manhasset Bay, whose chief shortcoming seems to have been that it was not large enough to accommodate all the commuters from New York City whom the enterprising dealers could persuade to go there, will have its shore frontage extended by a piece of herculean land-scaping. O'Gorman's Island, or "Manhasset Isle," as it will appear in the next burst of literature, will undergo extensive alterations, some 300,000 cubic yards of its earth being moved a distance of 400 feet, and the present seventy-five acres stretched to 115. Far from being a tremendous engineering feat in the eyes of its promoters, moreover, the work is to be done by hydraulic pressure instead of having the earth moved by truck, and it is expected that prospective householders will be able to see the repairs on their land within a month.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Student Movement for World Peace"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
For the lovers of world peace it was surely cause for gratification to read in your article, "The Student Movement for World Peace," that high school and college students throughout southern California are assuming a position of leadership in the movement for better international understanding in the interests of permanent peace, and that even the pupils of elementary schools there are being taught the necessity of world friendship through a thorough and officially sponsored peace program.

But this youth movement for peace is not alone confined to the territory of southern California. It has indeed spread itself all over the world, and evidence of this fact may be found in Asia, in Africa, and in South as well as North America. This is a most hopeful sign for mankind. It unmistakably indicates that the younger generation is becoming firmly convinced that war can be stamped out altogether from this civilized world, and that a universal peace is perfectly possible through international understanding and good will.

In this connection the older folk ought, one would think, to do everything they can to make it possible and easy for these young folk to retain and to foster this high idealism for peace which has already been so splendidly expressed in its various ramifications.

H. S. L.
Greencastle, Ind.

The Monitor's Editorials on Prohibition

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
Kindly permit me to tell you how much I have appreciated your editorials with reference to the prohibition amendment and the agitation being conducted by the wet element in and out of Congress. It has been a particular pleasure to read your logical discussions of the conditions. I am confident that you have been influential in preventing many from giving way to the vicious propaganda being so persistently put out by the politicians and opponents of the law.

S. F. H.
South Royalton, Vt.